

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 245.]

SEPTEMBER 1, 1813.

[2 of Vol. 36.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE portentous aspect of our Currency, renders it important that you should exhibit, in one point of view,

in the pages of the Monthly Magazine, the following official document, for the purpose of gratifying present curiosity and future reference.

Cornhill, July 1813.

PUBLICOLA.

A Statement of the Deficiency in Weight of the Several SILVER COINS of this Kingdom, as ascertained by the Experiments made at his Majesty's Mint in the Year 1798.—Forty Pounds Weight of the different Species of the Silver Monies (respectively), such as had been received from time to time by the Public in general, and considered as fair Samples, being procured from the Bank of England, and upon Experiment the following Result was obtained: viz.

	Number of Pieces.	Average Number of Pieces in the lb. Weight.	Number of Pieces by Law in the lb. Weight.
Crowns 40lb. weight contained -	513	12 $\frac{33}{40}$	12 $\frac{16}{40}$
Half Crowns - Ditto - - -	1,101	27 $\frac{21}{40}$	24 $\frac{24}{40}$
Shillings - - Ditto - - -	3,289	32 $\frac{9}{40}$	62
Sixpences - - Ditto - - -	8,037	200 $\frac{17}{40}$	124

Hence may be reckoned the Deficiency per Cent. viz. on £100.

On the Crowns - - - -	£3 6 1	} per Cent. £.
Half Crowns - - - -	9 18 0	
Shillings - - - -	24 11 11	
Sixpences - - - -	38 5 8	

An Account of the intrinsic Value of SHILLINGS and SIXPENCES in Circulation in the Year 1807, as ascertained by the Experiments made in his Majesty's Mint in that Year.—Fourteen Pounds Weight of Shillings and Two Pounds Weight of Sixpences, taken promiscuously from the common Circulation, were procured from the Bank of England, and upon Experiment the following Result was obtained; viz.

	Number of Pieces.	Average Number of Pieces in the lb. Weight.	Number of Pieces by Law in the lb. Weight.
Shillings 14lb. Weight contained -	1,198	85 $\frac{4}{7}$	62
Sixpences 2lb. - Ditto - - -	412	206	124

Upon an Assay made from a lb. Weight of the above Pieces they were found 2 oz. 10 dwt. worse than Standard in Fineness.

Hence	By Weight.	By Fineness.	Total.
The Defective Value of the Shilling will be	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	5d.
Ditto - - of the Sixpence -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	3d.
Making the Intrinsic Value of the Shilling - - -	- - -	7d.	being a loss of £41 13s. 4d. per Cent.
And, - - - of the Sixpence - - -	- - -	3d.	being a loss of £50. per Cent.

Account of the Weight of PURE SILVER and Quantity of ALLOY in each of the SILVER TOKENS coined at his Majesty's Mint, and delivered to the Bank of England.

DENOMINATION of TOKEN.	Pure Silver in each Piece.	Alloy in each Piece.	Value in Coin of the Realm at 5s. 2d. per oz.
	dwt. gr. dec.	dwt. gr. dec.	s. d.
The Spanish Dollar stamped with a small Impression of the King's Head in the Year 1797 and 1799, and issued at the Bank, of 4s. 9d. each - - -	15 10.93	1 13.07	4 5.73
Ditto in 1804, issued at 5s. each -	15 10.93	1 13.07	4 5.73
The Three Shilling Bank Token -	8 10.408	1 0.592	2 5.32
The Eighteen-penny Bank Token -	4 5.204	12.296	1 2.66

An Account of the *highest* and *lowest* Amounts of BANK NOTES, in the Aggregate of all Sorts of Notes, at any one Time in Circulation, from the 1st of January to the 12th of December 1812.

Highest aggregate Amount from the 1st January to the 12th December 1812.	Lowest aggregate Amount from the 1st January to the 12th December 1812.
19th June 1812.	6th July 1812.
Bank Notes of £5. and upwards -	16,812,390 -
Bank Post Bills - - - -	936,880 -
Bank Notes under £5. - - -	7,326,170 -
25,075,440	21,749,270

An Account of the Amount and Charge of EXCHEQUER BILLS, outstanding on the 5th January in each Year, from 1798 to 1813.

YEARS.	Amount Outstanding.	Charge for Interest, or for converting them into Bank Notes, besides Premium.
	£	£ s. d.
1798	14,583,700	356,847 14 0
1799	14,510,100	1,021,626 4 2
1800	20,360,700	766,480 5 3
1801	26,080,100	1,121,390 10 7
1802	20,583,100	1,105,935 19 6
1803	16,456,000	801,787 10 5
1804	19,067,600	624,859 18 10
1805	25,253,500	1,478,316 3 3
1806	27,180,400	1,310,686 18 9
1807	27,207,100	1,574,361 18 5
1808	31,942,900	1,610,562 16 10
1809	39,739,200	1,862,913 15 0
1810	39,164,100	1,815,105 4 1
1811	38,286,300	1,556,735 0 5
1812	41,491,800	1,335,369 2 3
1813	45,406,400	1,870,000 0 0

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE tables which your correspondent S. T. G. sent you from Birmingham,

and which were inserted in your Magazine for June, (vol. xxxv.) p. 390, would be much more complete with another column, to shew the annual average of a quarter of wheat in standard gold bullion at the mint price. Your readers would then see how much the inhabitants of this nation have suffered in the first article of life by the alteration of its currency.

The last price given by your correspondent is the average for 1812. Standard gold bullion at 5l. 1s. 1½d. per ounce, and wheat at 6l. 5s. 6d. per quarter.

If the bullion had not varied from its mint price, the average of a quarter of wheat in 1812 would have been 4l. 16s. 7½d. instead of 6l. 5s. 6d.

At this moment a one pound bank note and a shilling will purchase thirteen quatern loaves, and very near two-thirds of another. A *light* guinea will buy full sixteen and a half.

When Mr. Pitt found it necessary to lay a restriction on cash payments at the bank in 1797, if he had only taken the precaution to make bank-notes a legal tender for gold and silver at the mint price, the precious metals would be now rather under than above that price, as they

they were for many years before, and full two after the restriction.

Can any objection be made to such a measure now? The Bank of England notes want but this support to make them every way equal to coin. If they had always had it, neither the bullion question, nor Lord King's opposition, would ever have been heard of, and those persons who are now making great profits by local tokens, would be glad to send their silver to be coined into legal shillings and sixpences. And the hoarders of guineas would in like manner be glad to set their coin in circulation.

This hint is certainly well worth consideration, both of the government and of the bank, for it would enable the one to use the coin when necessary, and the other to encrease its issues without any injury.

B. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE ingenious and benevolent suggestions, in your magazine for last month, relative to the *Literary Fund*, excite in me an irresistible desire to avail myself of an opportunity, so auspicious to the cause of suffering genius, to afford some proof, in my own case, of the justness of those suggestions, and of the expediency of a plan so effective, so glorious, so humane.

The want of encouragement, or that sort of notice which joins with its pity or esteem the fostering blessings of protection, has caused me infinite anguish. It has been a bar to my services to society, to my personal happiness, perhaps to excellence. It has clouded the dawn of hope, which presented the brightest prospects; yet my high sense of Divine Providence consoles me with the idea that my expectations, like the orb of day, are only for a time obscured. My sorrowful declaration may savour of discontent, ungrateful and unjustifiable; should such an impression of my character and intentions be excited, I shall sincerely trust to those who have honoured me with their respect and generous zeal, for sheltering me against doubts of my gratitude, of the severity of my fortune, of my meritorious struggles to obtain reputation and support. My correspondence with numbers high in life, and eminent for erudition, must evince my anxiety to be useful and laudably disposed, and at the same time shew that my heart is full of sorrow.

The love of learning, at a very early age, particularly marked my habits, and,

without doing the smallest injustice to the humanity of the friend who felt for my orphan fate, it endeared me more powerfully to his generous feelings. At school, my literary turn was conspicuous, and gained me the affection of my teacher and school fellows, with many gratifying marks of honour and applause. Happy period! human bliss, for wise ends, though so fugitive and limited, I still cherished a hope that my enjoyment of it would have been less transitory! I still hoped that the bud of genius, so much admired and so kindly nurtured in my youth, would have bloomed to advantage, and not have languished in the shade of oblivion! I give here free vent to my heart in obedience to my feelings, glowing with gratitude for the generous zeal some have shewn in my cause, but operated on most powerfully by sorrow and misfortune. To whom but such as show a love of learning shall authors look for sympathy and respect? Alas! I am too often constrained to repeat,

“Where is the charm that sense to virtue binds,

The social sympathy of learned minds?”

Among numbers, whose minds and hearts I thought would have united in feeling for my unprovided situation, I have sought an asylum, not to lull my woes on the lap of inactivity, but to compose my troubled mind with the honest view of becoming useful and meritorious. I have sought among the great and opulent that cheering smile which, like the glorious sun, diffuses life and gladness on whatever it irradiates and beholds. The result of my anxious quest of encouragement has been a total want of effectual notice. Hope, however, occasionally has presented itself, I will not be so ungrateful as to say, to delude me, but to alleviate affliction, and to turn aside the fatal tide of desperation!

They who have manifested a generous zeal in my cause, who have commiserated my hard fate, who have at times assuaged my grief, will here perceive my gratitude, though my complaints may be construed into unreasonable discontent by those

“Whose hearts have never learnt to glow
For others' good, or melt at others' woe.”

To that generous public, to which I dedicated my last publication, “*The Orphan*,” I here address myself with candour, and that fervour of hope, which a reliance on its protection of unfortunate merit inspires.

In February 1812 I sought the notice of the *Literary Fund*—I received five guineas.

neas. I have at subsequent periods solicited its assistance, under distresses most heart-rending; *but my appeals have been ineffectual*. I have very lately addressed a letter, accompanied by a portion of my poem on the Literary Fund, to a member of the institution; and he replied, lamenting he had not succeeded in his mention of my case, but signified his willingness to present my poem on the L. F. at the next meeting in October! This gentleman, who is an excellent poet, has more than once done me the honour to applaud my genius, and to consider it deserving of that support which he feelingly lamented his inability to afford. I retain the most grateful remembrance of his polite and kind notice of my "Affectionate Widow," a small poem, written in 1807. I am also under lasting obligations to one of your most erudite and inestimable correspondents; that equal friend of the highest and humblest, both in rank and mind; whose merits shine as brilliant as the glorious objects of his useful and sublime contemplation; to whose zeal in my cause had the hearts of the affluent been respondent, or even his expectations, the cup of affliction would not now be my portion. The honour he has done me, so voluntarily and unexpectedly, by his notice of my poem, "The Orphan," in your Magazine for April 1812, in a strain of high approbation, and strong recommendation of it to the public, together with many manifestations of benevolence, claims this glowing, though unfeigned, effusion of the gratitude and respect I owe him. I am led to mention these particulars in order to make me appear as not altogether destitute of literary qualifications and merit; under no other impression can I venture to hope that my claim to the fostering notice, so essential to the support of genius wholly unprovided for, is neither presumptuous nor indefensible.

26, Poole Terrace, C. TURNER.
St. Luke's, July 26, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN spite of the mischievous ascendancy of BELLONA in the British Islands, URANIA maintains an influence which proves that Britons are capable of more worthy employment than *that of covering the whole earth with devastation and slaughter*, if they were not BASELY misled and WICKEDLY deluded. This observation will be justified by a review of the

present state of the ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORIES at this day in the British islands, equal in number and quality to those in all other parts of the world.

1. The GREENWICH OBSERVATORY, beautifully situated on the highest eminence of Greenwich park, one hundred and sixty feet above low water mark. — It is an oblong edifice, running east and west, and containing *four* rooms, or apartments on the ground floor. The *first*, or most easterly room, has been lately erected for the reception and fitting up of a very fine transit circle, by Troughton, and a clock of great value, by Hardy. The next apartment is *the transit room*. It has a double sloping roof, with sliding shutters, which are opened both north and south, with great ease, by pulleys. The transit instrument, which is eight feet long, and the axis three feet, is suspended on two stone pillars. This instrument is famous, as having been used by Halley, Bradley, and Maskelyne. It was originally made by Bird, and has been successively improved by Dollond and Troughton. The astronomical or transit clock, which is attached to a stone pillar, was made by Graham, and has been rendered very accurate by Earnshaw. The third apartment is *the assistant observer's library* and place for calculation; and the western apartment of the building is *the quadrant room*. Here is erected a stone pier, running north and south, to which are attached two mural quadrants, each of eight feet radius. That on the eastern face, which observes the southern meridian, was made by Bird, and the other, which observes the northern, by Graham. Suspended to the western wall is the famous zenith sector, with which Bradley made the observations at Kew and Wanstead, that led to the discoveries of the aberration of light, and the nutation of the earth's axis. South of *the quadrant room* is a small wooden building for making occasional observations in any direction, where only the use of a telescope, and an accurate knowledge of the time are required. It is furnished with sliding shutters on the roof and sides, to view any point of the hemisphere, from the prime vertical down to the southern horizon. It contains some excellent telescopes, particularly a forty-inch achromatic, with a triple object-glass, and a five-feet achromatic, both by Dollond; with a six-feet reflector, by Dr. Herschel. To the north of the observatory and east of the house are two small buildings, covered

covered with hemispherical sliding domes, in each of which is an equatorial sector, by Sisson, and a clock, by Arnold. These are chiefly used for observing comets. Over the dwelling-house is a large octagonal room, which contains a great variety of astronomical instruments, with a library, consisting chiefly of scientific and scarce works. On the top of the house is an excellent camera obscura, which could not be better placed for the exhibition of interesting objects.

2. Dr. HERSCHEL'S OBSERVATORY at Slough, near Windsor, which claims a distinguished place among astronomical institutions; and although it differs from all other observatories in plan and apparatus, it exceeds all others in the number and magnitude of its discoveries. Dr. Herschel's telescopes are of various sizes, from two feet to forty feet, and the apparatus and machinery with which they are mounted, exhibit a very ingenious display of mechanism. As the larger telescopes could not be conveniently managed within the cover of a building, they are mounted in the open air, where they stand pointing to the heavens in different directions, and make a magnificent and impressive appearance. His largest telescope is forty feet long and five in diameter. It contains a mirror of about a ton weight; and this great instrument, with nearly an additional ton of cases, &c. is managed by a very slight force. It is placed on a large circular frame, which turns on rollers, and the top is suspended by ropes from very lofty ladder-work. Thus, by a system of wheels, pinions, racks, and pulleys, the motions, both horizontal and vertical, are given, and hence any celestial object is readily found and commodiously viewed. It was finished in 1787, and on the first trial a new satellite of Saturn was discovered by it, and a second soon after. —(See No. 1 of the *Monthly Magazine*.) Two of the telescopes, of smaller size, are famous in the annals of discovery. The first is a two-foot Newtonian reflector, with which Miss Carolina Herschel, whose astronomical attainments do great honour to her sex, discovered six comets; and the other is his seven-foot reflector, by which Dr. H. discovered the Herschel planet at Bath, in 1781. This telescope has, in consequence of the discovery, been made a constellation in the heavens with the universal approbation of astronomers. It is placed between Gemini, the Lynx, and Auriga, and contains eighty-one stars. In Bode's atlas it is engraved with its apparatus,

and marked "*Telescopium Herschellii*." Dr. Herschel, though in his 75th year, is still an active and indefatigable observer.

3. The KING'S PRIVATE OBSERVATORY in Richmond gardens, is extremely beautiful in structure and apparatus, as well as in situation. It was built in 1768, by order of his present majesty himself, who made several observations here, particularly of the transit of Venus in 1769. It contains a fine transit instrument, a zenith sector, and a mural arc, with several good telescopes, particularly a ten-foot reflector of Dr. Herschel's. Here are also a superb equatorial on the top of the building, which is covered with a moveable roof, and two fine orreries, with an excellent collection of philosophical instruments, and some cases of minerals and other natural curiosities. It has been some years under the care of Mr. Rigaud.

4. The OXFORD OBSERVATORY is a most magnificent structure, and the instruments perfectly correspond with the building. The transit instrument is ten feet long, and shows small stars in the day-time. It cost one hundred and fifty guineas, the zenith sector two hundred guineas, and the two mural quadrants six hundred guineas. Here are also some excellent telescopes and clocks, the former by Dr. Herschel and Dollond, and the latter by Shelton. Dr. Robertson is the present professor of astronomy. The observations are registered, and consist chiefly of the right ascensions and zenith distances of the sun, moon, planets, and fixed stars. An assistant observer has lately been added to the establishment, so that the observations will not, in future, be liable to interruption.

5. At CAMBRIDGE there are small observatories at Christchurch, Trinity, St. John's, &c. but a plan is now on foot for erecting a Cambridge observatory upon a larger scale, worthy the scientific fame of that university.

6. The PORTSMOUTH OBSERVATORY. —At the Royal Marine academy, Portsmouth, there is an observatory under the direction of Professor Inman, which is of peculiar utility in teaching the pupils practical astronomy, and in finding the rate of time-keepers for seamen.

7. At CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, Mr. Wales erected a small observatory at his own expense, when he became master of the royal mathematical school there; and lately the governors, on the recommendation of Mr. Evans, the present master, have

have ordered that the observatory shall be repaired, and furnished with the best instruments.

8. The ROYAL SOCIETY have, at Somerset House, a small observatory, which

is generally superintended by the secretary for the time being.

Among the private observatories of the present day in England, the following deserve to be mentioned.

9. Blackheath,	belonging to	Stephen Groombridge, esq.
10. Blenheim,	_____	The Duke of Marlborough.
11. Cambridge,	_____	The Rev. Mr. Cattan.
12. Chislehurst,	_____	The Rev. Francis Wollaston.
13. Derby,	_____	William Strutt, esq.
14. East Sheen,	_____	The Rev. William Pearson.
15. Finsbury square,	_____	Dr. Kelly.
16. Godwood,	_____	The Duke of Richmond.
17. Gosport,	_____	Dr. William Burney.
18. Hackney Wick,	_____	Colonel Beaufoy.
19. Hayes,	_____	William Walker, esq.
20. Highbury Terrace,	_____	Capt. Huddart.
21. Hoddesdon,	_____	Wm. Hodgson, esq.
22. Islington,	_____	Gavin Lowe, esq.
23. Paragon, Southwark,	_____	James Strode Butt, esq.
24. Park-lane,	_____	Sir Harry Englefield, bart.
25. Troston, near Bury,	_____	Capel Lofft, esq.
26. Rose-hill, Sussex,	_____	John Fuller, esq.*
27. Sherburn,	_____	Earl of Macclesfield.
28. St. Ibbes, Hitchin,	_____	Mr. Professor Lax.
29. Woolwich,	_____	The Rev. Lewis Evans.

In the different UNIVERSITIES of SCOTLAND, professorships of astronomy have been established, but the theory of the science has been more attended to than the practice. At Edinburgh and Aberdeen there are, however, new observatories; and at Glasgow there is also a small one belonging to the college, but a magnificent one has lately been erected by a society of gentlemen, which is likely, when finished, to be an honour to that great city.

In IRELAND, two observatories have been established on a grand scale, one at Dublin, and another at Armagh. The observatory belonging to Trinity college, Dublin, commonly called the Dublin observatory, was founded in 1783, by Dr. Francis Andrews, provost of that college, who bequeathed a large income for this purpose. The apparatus are, a transit instrument of six feet focal length, with a four feet axis, bearing four inches and a quarter aperture, with three different magnifying powers up to six hundred. An entire circle of ten feet diameter on a horizontal axis for measuring meridian altitudes. An equatorial instrument, with circles of five feet in diameter: and an achromatic telescope, mounted on a polar axis, and carried by an heliostatic movement. Clocks were also ordered from Mr. Arnold, without any limitation of price. The most important erection belonging to this establishment is behind the main building,

and at right angles to it, in order to obtain an uninterrupted view both north and south. This is the meridian or transit

* Mr. Fuller has lately appointed a gentleman to be his astronomer, with a liberal salary, who was instructed by Mr. Firmin, assistant astronomer at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, from the year 1798 to 1807: and to render the observatory useful, he has connected the office of astronomer with the director of a school Mr. Fuller has lately established for the dissemination of learning in that part of the country. The observatory erected by Mr. Fuller, of Rose-hill, is a beautiful building, executed by Smirke; it contains a transit room for meridian observations; an equatorial moveable roof in the shape of a hemispherical dome, covers a fine pillar of stone which runs up through the middle of the building, and is destined to support one of the best repeating circles Mr. Troughton ever made, which was lately in the possession of Mr. Pond. The great value of such an instrument can only be estimated by such astronomers as are conversant with the exquisite nicety required in making the modern astronomical observations. Beneath this beautiful dome is a large room for the use of a telescope, for making observations of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, occultations of stars by the moon, &c. The instruments already provided are a transit instrument and transit clock, a fine five-feet achromatic telescope, by Dollond, which cost one hundred and eighty guineas, mounted on an equatorial stand, and furnished

transit room, which contains both the transit instrument and the circle. It is thirty-seven feet long, twenty-three broad, and twenty-one high. Fine pillars of Portland stone are erected for both instruments on the most firm basis, and the floor is so framed as to let all the pillars rise totally detached from it: and such was Dr. Usher's attention to extreme accuracy, that he first ascertained the pillars to be perfectly homogeneous, lest any variety in their substance might admit of a difference in their expansion or contraction by heat, cold, or other changes of atmosphere. The clocks are attached to pillars of the greatest steadiness also: they were made by Arnold, who exerted his best skill, and are finished in a masterly manner: the pallets are of ruby, and all the last holes of the movement jewelled; the suspension springs are of gold, with Arnold's own five barred pendulum, and cheeks capable of experimental adjustment, so as to make all vibrations isochronal, whatever may be the excursion of the pendulum. From a new eight feet circle, by Berge, important results are expected, particularly on parallax, aberration of light, and refraction. Dr. Brinkley, the present astronomer, has been for some time engaged in a series of observations, with a view to explain the cause of variations that he has found in the zenith distances of certain stars at different times, which do not seem explicable by any cause at present generally allowed. He has found a difference between the zenith distances of α Lyrae, when in opposition and conjunction, which may be explained by a parallax of about two seconds. The new transit circle just erected at Greenwich, possesses this advantage, and great hopes are formed from the concurrent operations of those two instruments. At ARMAGH, the metropolitan city of Ireland, an observatory was erected and endowed in 1793, by Richard lord Rokeby, then primate. It is erected on the

nished with every apparatus necessary for rendering it one of the most useful instruments of practical astronomy. The repeating circle above mentioned, will be a valuable instrument for observing zenith distances, for which purpose perhaps few instruments are superior, except when made on a scale like the Greenwich mural circle. A theodolite has also been lately made by Jones, of Oxendon-street, which possesses the advantage of having been divided upon Mr. Troughton's new method, and which in other respects is considered a masterly piece of workmanship.

summit of a gently rising hill, about ninety feet above the general level of the town. The tower, which joins the dwelling house, contains a very fine equatorial, by Troughton, fixed upon a large pillar, which is raised so high that the instrument in the dome can overlook all the buildings. To the east of the house is a range of buildings for the transit room, and other astronomical purposes. The principal instruments, besides the equatorial and transit, are a ten-feet sextant, by Troughton; a ten-feet reflecting telescope, by Dr. Herschel; a five-feet triple object-glass achromatic telescope, by Dollond; and also a fine night-glass upon an equatorial stand. The clocks are by Earnshaw, of London, and Crossthwaite, of Dublin. In this establishment a liberal income is allowed to the principal astronomer, and a good salary to his assistant. It has been superintended from the beginning by the Rev. James Archibald Hamilton, D. D. dean of St. Coleman, Cloyne. The registered observations here are those made with the transit instrument and equatorial; and also an account of the temperature and weight of the atmosphere, of which a series of eighteen years is preserved.

In FRANCE there are *thirteen* regular observatories; in GERMANY *ten*; in ITALY, at least *nine*; and about a *score* scattered over other countries of Europe, the United States of America, and British India. Hence it appears, that at least one hundred observers, scattered over different parts of the earth's surface, are now constantly employed in watching and recording the motions of the earth, moon, planets, and comets, and in noticing every change among the fixed stars. Such too is the flourishing state of ASTRONOMY in our times, compared with its condition in ancient times; when only China, India, Babylonia, and Egypt, could each boast but of a single observatory.

K.

July 5.

For the Monthly Magazine.

POPULATION of GREAT BRITAIN.

[IN our Number published Oct. 1, 1812, we presented our readers with the general National Summaries of the Population Returns made under the 51st of Geo. 3. and printed by order of the House of Lords, for the sole use of the members, on the 28th of July, 1812. We now proceed to insert the Summaries of the several Counties in England, Wales, and Scotland, in alphabetical order, at the rate of

two,

two, three, or four counties per month; and as the original returns are very scarce, enormously dear, and wholly inaccessible to the public at large, we presume we shall, in selecting these portions, perform a very acceptable service to our readers in general, besides adding greatly to the value of our collected volumes.]

The SUMMARY of the ENUMERATION of 1801, as compared with that of 1811, is as follows:

	POPULATION 1801.			Difference	POPULATION 1811.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
ENGLAND	3,987,935	4,343,499	8,331,434	1,207,393	4,575,763	4,963,064	9,538,827
WALES - -	257,178	284,368	541,546	70,242	291,633	320,155	611,788
SCOTLAND	734,581	864,487	1,599,068	206,620	826,191	979,497	1,805,688
Army, Navy, } &c. - - }	470,598	- -	470,598	169,902	640,500	- -	640,500
Totals -	5,450,292	5,492,354	10,942,646	1,654,157	6,334,087	6,262,716	12,596,803

The proportion of the sexes remains much the same as in 1801, being nearly as ten males to eleven females of the resident population, and nearly equal in the general total. The increase of the military, and of sailors, has indeed increased the number of males; but it is obvious that this increase has not been entirely furnished by Great Britain, many natives of Ireland, as well as foreigners, being included in the army, in the navy, and among those who navigate registered shipping.

INCREASE OF THE POPULATION.

From the registers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, as collected in 1801, an estimate of the increase of the population of Great Britain throughout the last century was then to be attempted; and so far as the marriage register of England and Wales extends, there was no danger in depending on it for that purpose: but from the many alleged causes of deficiency in the registry of burials and baptisms, it may be urged, that no safe deduction can be made therefrom.

The medium average of marriages in 1760 and the four years preceding it (as collected in 1801, and now corrected) may be taken at 52 666; the registered baptisms of the same year 1760 appear to have been 192,900; therefore the registered baptisms were at that time as 366 to 100 marriages.

In this manner the following TABLE of PROPORTIONS has been formed.

	Baptisms.	Marriages.
1760 - -	366	to 100
1770 - -	361	to 100
1780 - -	355	to 100
1785 - -	366	to 100
1790 - -	359	to 100
1795 - -	353	to 100
1800 - -	340	to 100
1805 - -	350	to 100
1810 - -	360	to 100

Therefore the existing population of England and Wales in 1801, is taken at 9,168,000 in the following table; and the population therein attributed to the other years is obtained by the rule of proportion.

Thus, if 263,409 baptisms (the average medium of the five years 1797—1800) were produced from a population of 9,168,000, from what population were 157,307 (the baptisms of 1700) produced.

TABLE of POPULATION throughout the last Century, deduced from the Registers.

ENGLAND and WALES.	
In the Year	POPULATION.
1700 - - -	5,475,000
1710 - - -	5,240,000
1720 - - -	5,565,000
1730 - - -	5,796,000
1740 - - -	6,064,000
1750 - - -	6,467,000
1760 - - -	6,736,000
1770 - - -	7,428,000
1780 - - -	7,953,000
1785 - - -	8,016,000
1790 - - -	8,675,000
1795 - - -	9,055,000
1801 - - -	9,168,000
1805-6 - - -	9,828,000
1811 - - -	10,488,000

From the collection of parish registers it is not difficult to compute the increase or diminution of the population of the several counties, in the same manner as of that of the whole kingdom; but for this it is sufficient to state the population in 1700, 1750, 1801, and 1811. To the resident population of each county for the years 1801 and 1811, a thirtieth part is added for soldiers and mariners: for

for though it must be admitted, that a higher proportion of these is drawn from the maritime and manufacturing counties, a less proportion from the midland agricultural counties, yet the difference is not sufficient to affect the approximation to the true numbers, in any important degree.

COMPARATIVE POPULATION of GREAT BRITAIN.

COUNTIES OF	PERIODS.				Area in Square Miles (English)	Annual Proportions.		
	1700.	1750.	1801.	1811.		One Baptism to Persons.	One Burial to Persons.	One Marriage to Persons.
Bedford - -	48,500	53,900	65,500	72,600	450	32	56	126
Berks - - -	74,700	92,700	112,800	122,300	744	34	53	144
Buckingham -	80,500	90,700	111,000	121,600	748	33	49	129
Cambridge - -	76,000	72,000	92,500	104,500	686	30	44	127
Chester - - -	107,000	131,600	198,100	234,600	1,017	33	50	131
Cornwall - -	105,800	135,000	194,500	223,900	1,407	32	62	141
Cumberland -	62,300	86,900	121,100	138,300	1,497	35	54	138
Derby - - -	93,800	109,500	166,500	191,700	1,077	33	56	137
Devon - - -	248,200	272,200	351,400	396,100	2,488	33	52	113
Dorset - - -	90,000	96,400	119,100	128,900	1,129	35	57	135
Durham - - -	95,500	135,000	165,700	183,600	1,040	33	50	128
Essex - - -	159,200	167,800	234,000	260,900	1,525	33	44	123
Gloucester - -	155,200	207,800	259,100	295,100	1,122	36	61	120
Hereford - -	60,900	74,100	92,100	97,300	971	36	58	150
Hertford - -	70,500	86,500	100,800	115,400	602	34	55	163
Huntingdon -	34,700	32,500	38,800	43,700	345	31	48	129
Kent - - -	153,600	190,000	317,800	385,600	1,462	30	41	118
Lancaster - -	166,200	297,400	695,100	856,000	1,806	29	48	108
Leicester - -	80,000	95,000	134,400	155,100	816	36	57	130
Lincoln - - -	180,000	160,200	215,500	245,900	2,787	32	51	126
Middlesex - -	624,200	641,500	845,400	985,100	297	40	36	94
Monmouth - -	39,700	40,600	47,100	64,200	516	47	64	153
Norfolk - - -	210,200	215,100	282,400	301,800	2,013	30	50	128
Northampton -	119,500	123,300	136,100	146,100	965	35	52	133
Northumberland	118,000	141,700	162,300	177,900	1,809	37	53	137
Nottingham -	65,200	77,600	145,000	168,400	774	32	52	119
Oxford - - -	79,000	92,400	113,200	123,200	742	34	55	138
Rutland - - -	16,600	13,800	16,900	17,000	200	32	53	147
Salop - - -	101,600	130,300	172,200	200,800	1,403	36	57	143
Somerset - -	195,900	224,500	282,800	313,300	1,549	35	52	129
Southampton -	118,700	137,500	226,900	253,300	1,533	31	49	106
Stafford - -	117,200	160,000	247,100	304,000	1,196	32	52	121
Suffolk - - -	152,700	156,800	217,400	242,900	1,566	31	53	128
Surrey - - -	154,900	207,100	278,000	334,700	811	36	45	130
Sussex - - -	91,400	107,400	164,600	196,500	1,461	30	55	129
Warwick - - -	96,600	140,000	215,100	236,400	984	35	42	116
Westmorland -	28,600	36,300	43,000	47,500	722	31	54	135
Wilts - - -	153,900	168,400	191,200	200,300	1,283	35	54	136
Worcester - -	88,200	108,000	143,900	165,900	674	32	52	132
York, E. Riding	96,200	85,500	144,000	173,000	1,268	30	47	105
Do. N. Riding	93,600	117,200	160,500	157,600	2,112	30	51	125
Do. W. Riding	236,700	361,500	582,700	675,100	2,633	31	51	123
ENGLAND - -	5,108,500	6,017,700	8,609,000	9,855,400	50,210	33	49	120
WALES - - -	366,500	449,300	559,000	632,600	8,125	37	60	136
SCOTLAND - -	5,475,000	6,467,000	9,168,000	10,488,000	58,335	34	50	122
	1,048,000	1,403,000	1,652,000	1,865,000	29,167			
GREAT BRITAIN	6,523,000	7,870,000	10,817,000	12,353,000	87,502			

*** Bedford, Berks, and Buckingham, at large, in our next,
MONTHLY MAG. No. 245.

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COMPARATIVE POPULATION of WALES.

COUNTIES OF	PERIODS.				Area in Square Miles (English.)	Annual Proportions.		
	1700.	1750.	1801.	1811.		One Baptism to	One Burial to	One Marriage to
						Persons.	Persons	Persons.
Anglesey - -	22,800	26,900	35,000	38,300	402	38	72	139
Brecon - -	27,200	29,400	32,700	39,000	751	38	54	129
Cardigan - -	25,800	32,000	44,100	52,000	726	41	73	141
Carmarthen -	49,700	62,000	69,600	79,800	926	42	62	131
Carnarvon -	24,800	36,200	43,000	51,000	775	35	67	137
Denbigh - -	39,700	46,900	62,400	66,400	731	33	52	140
Flint - -	19,500	22,700	41,000	43,100	509	31	53	154
Glamorgan -	49,700	55,200	74,000	88,000	822	37	53	121
Merioneth -	23,800	30,900	30,500	32,000	691	40	62	129
Montgomery -	27,400	37,000	49,300	53,700	982	56	63	152
Pembroke -	41,300	44,800	58,200	62,700	575	43	64	135
Radnor -	15,300	19,200	19,700	21,600	455	36	56	144
	366,500	449,300	559,000	632,600	8,125	37	60	122

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
COLLECTIONS (generally speaking) are of great use, particularly when they tend to preserve from oblivion the remains of antiquity, and convey to modern times the customs of our ancestors; nor are they less deserving the attention of a liberal and enlightened age, when they encourage native genius, and find employment for the talent of the laborious artist.

When however these pursuits are directed to the acquirement of what is useless and unprofitable, they deserve our censure and severest reprobation. Nothing can more strongly prove the justice of the foregoing observation, than the fashion which has of late years so generally prevailed of illustrating Granger's Biographical History of England.

When the author wrote his entertaining and useful work, it is fair to suppose that he never intended the abuse which has since been made of it. He describes the print, and directs us where it is to be found: he never could have meant that they should have been rudely torn from the places which they had so long occupied, and transferred from the book to the printshop, and from thence to the portfolio of the insatiable collector. How many thousand volumes have, by this barbarous practice, been rendered imperfect? How many librarians have to lament a custom which has led to the encouragement of pilfering portraits, and

obliged them to be more than commonly attentive to the persons whom they admit into their libraries? The biographical collector will feel more especially the truth of these observations. I wish it to be understood however, that I by no means object to the collection of portraits, where it can be made without having recourse to the barbarous method of separating (as it were) the head from the body.

I cannot conclude these remarks without saying something about the prices given for many of the prints which fill, I will not say adorn, the illustrated volumes of our modern collectors.

As many of your readers may not be acquainted with the technical language of our print catalogues, it will be necessary to inform them, that when the terms of *rare, most rare and curious*, occur, he must not take it for granted that they imply excellence, as works of art; but merely that they are scarce, and have not even, in many instances, the name of the engraver. I will refer them to one instance, viz. the wood cut of Eleanor Rumin. This lady, whose portrait has no more merit to recommend it, than that she kept an ale-house when Skelton was poet laureat, sells for more than the best works of Strange, or Woollet, ever dared aspire to.

If an original portrait of Mother Ship-ton could be discovered, what a mine of wealth it would prove to the fortunate possessor. Many similar instances might be

be produced, a description of which would extend these remarks to an unnecessary length.

These observations are not intended to check the enquiries of laudable curiosity. Collections of prints have engaged the attention of some of the wisest and best of men.* I cannot however but think, that every lover of literature, and the arts, will approve the motive; and that he will support my endeavour to preserve our volumes from spoliation, and to encourage a better and more correct taste in our collectors. PHILARCHUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REPORT of the PALIAMENTARY COMMITTEE appointed to INQUIRE into the manner in which SENTENCES of TRANSPORTATION are EXECUTED, and the EFFECTS which have been produced by that Mode of PUNISHMENT.

THE principal settlement on the eastern coast of New South Wales, was formed in 1788. It is situated in latitude 33 south, longitude 170 east. The most considerable district is that of Sydney, containing, by the return dated the 1st of March, 1810, 6,158 inhabitants, Paramatta contains 1,807; Hawkesbury, 2,389; and Newcastle, 100. Of the total number 10,454, 5,513 are men, 2,220 women, and 2,721 children. Of these from one-fourth to one-fifth are convicts; but the returns of their number have been so irregular, that your committee have not been able precisely to ascertain it. But they hope that this neglect will be corrected by the orders lately sent out from this country. The troops are about 1,100 in number, and the remainder are free persons. In addition to these, are the settlements of Port Dalrymple and Hobart's Town, in Van Diemen's Land, about 5 degrees to the south of Sydney; containing 1,321 inhabitants; and at the date of the last returns 177 persons were living in Norfolk Island, but orders have been since sent out for its total abandonment. The settlement in New South Wales is bounded on the north-west and south by a ridge of hills, known by the name of the Blue Mountains, beyond which no one has yet been able to penetrate the country; some have, with difficulty, been as far as 100 miles in the interior; but beyond 60 miles, it appears to be no where practicable for agricultural purposes; and in many places the diameter of the habitable country is much less: in

length, it extends from Port Stephen's to Port Jervis, comprising, from north to south, about 4 degrees; beyond these, it is stated, that the colony will not be capable of extension; and of the land within these boundaries, about one half is said to be absolutely barren. The ground actually in cultivation amounts to rather more than 21,000 acres, and 74,000 acres are held in pasture. The stock appears to be considerable; by the return in 1810 the amount was, horses, 521; mares, 593; bulls, 193; cows, 6,351; oxen, 4,732; sheep, 33,318; goats, 1,732; hogs, 8,992. Of these a small proportion is kept by government: of which part is killed for the supply of the public store, and the remainder is made use of to stock the farms of new settlers. It appears from the evidence that the colony has for some years, except when the crops have failed, from inundations or other accidental causes, been able wholly to supply itself with corn; but that it is still necessary to continue, to a certain extent, the importation of salted provisions. The soil and climate are described to be extremely fine, healthy, and productive; diseases, with the exception of such as arise from intemperance or accident, are little known; and fresh fruits and vegetables are produced from the beginning to the end of the year. The river Hawkesbury is, however, occasionally subject to violent and sudden floods, which have in some instances totally destroyed the produce of the farms in its vicinity, upon which the colony principally depends for its subsistence. Great difficulties have, in consequence, at times occurred; and though precautions are now taken to remove the crops as soon as possible from the low grounds in the neighbourhood of the river, no perfect security is yet obtained against the recurrence of these disasters. The out-settlements of Port Dalrymple and Hobart's Town, in Van Diemen's Land, are represented as enjoying a purer climate, and more generally productive soil than New South Wales, and to be otherwise prosperous and thriving. Yet your committee must concur in the opinion already expressed by his majesty's government, that more benefit to the colony will be derived from the cultivation and improvement of the settlements that are already formed, than from the foundation of new and distant establishments, whatever may be the encouragement that a fertile soil or an advantageous situation may appear to hold out.

* See preface to Grainger.

Though the religious feeling in the colony appears to have been weak, latterly the erection of places of worship, and the establishment of clergymen, have not been neglected. Churches have been built at Sydney and Paramatta, and in Hawkesbury the service was performed in houses appropriated to that purpose; and to each of these districts clergymen have been appointed, with a sufficient provision from government. In governor Hunter's time, the attendance of the convicts was enforced at church. This compulsion appears to have been neglected during the government of Admiral Bligh; though during the hours of divine service all loitering was forbidden in the town of Sydney. No restraint is imposed on those professing a different religion, and Roman Catholic clergymen have been allowed to perform the rites of their church; registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials, are regularly kept, and many schools have been established. The Orphan Female School, supported by port duties and fines, has flourished almost from the first settlement of the colony, and a Male Orphan School, on a similar plan, has lately been established; several private schools are also open, and the education of youth appears by no means to be neglected, though the want of proper masters has been much felt at different periods.

Your committee have been thus particular in detailing the regulations, and the natural and commercial advantages of the settlement, because they strongly feel that its improvement in wealth, and the means of properly employing and reforming the convicts, are essential to the progress of each other; if the prosperity of the colony be checked by unwholesome restrictions, the exertions and industry of the convicts cannot be advantageously called into action during their servitude, and but little inducement will be held out to them to become settlers after their emancipation. They will now proceed to detail the manner in which the transportation of the convicts is conducted, and what are their government and treatment within the colony.

When the hulks are full up to their establishment, and the convicted offenders in the different counties are beginning to accumulate, a vessel is taken up for the purpose of conveying a part of them to New South Wales. A selection is in the first instance made of all the male convicts under the age of fifty, who are sentenced to transportation for life and

for fourteen years; and the number is filled up with such from amongst those sentenced to transportation for seven years, as are the most unruly in the hulks, or are convicted of the most atrocious crimes: with respect to female convicts, it has been customary to send, without any exception, all whose state of health will admit of it, and whose age does not exceed forty-five years.

The Irish convicts have generally been sent with less selection than those from England; and this has arisen from the want of hulks, and other means of confining and employing them, which are here often substituted for transportation; but as this is a subject now under arrangement, and occupying much of the attention of the Irish government, your committee forbear making any observations upon it.

The evidence of Mr. M'Leay distinctly and satisfactorily explains the manner in which they are transported. An order is received from the treasury at the transport office, to take up vessels for New South Wales. They are advertised for, and the lowest tender accepted. Clothing and provisions for the support of the convicts during the voyage, and nine months afterwards, are sent from the victualling office, and medicines are furnished from apothecaries hall. An account of the stores allowed for one hundred male, or female convicts, is to be found in the appendix. The owner of the vessel provides a surgeon, who undergoes an examination at surgeon's hall and the transport office. He is instructed to keep a diary, not only of the illness on board, but of the number of convicts admitted on deck; of the scraping the decks, cleaning the births, and general treatment of the transports. The sick are to be visited twice a day, the healthy once. He is ordered to take the greatest precaution against infection, and to fumigate the clothes of those taken to the hospital. He has not only power to use medicines, but also the stores, if any sick be in want of greater nourishment. He is further instructed to transmit to the secretary of state, any observations which may occur to him productive of improvement in the mode of treatment, and he is paid a gratuity of ten shillings and six-pence for every convict landed in New South Wales. The instructions to the master are equally satisfactory. He is to be particularly cautious to receive no diseased person on board during the voyage; a proportion of the prisoners is daily

daily to be admitted upon deck, and the births of all cleaned and aired; and these things are to be noted in the log-book, which is afterwards submitted to the governor of New South Wales; and if the conduct of the master appears to have been satisfactory, he receives a gratuity of fifty pounds. If the contrary should turn out to be the case, a power of mulcting him is given by the contract, and he becomes liable to a prosecution. The ration of provision is fixt, and appears to be amply sufficient for the support of the men; about two hundred men or women are generally embarked on board one ship, with a guard of thirty men and an officer. Such are the present regulations for the voyage; and however bad the treatment of the convicts on board the vessels may formerly have been, the present system appears to your committee to be unobjectionable. The witnesses speak of it in terms of high commendation, particularly two of those who have been sent out as convicts. Governor Macquarie, in his last dispatches, mentions the good treatment of the prisoners on board the two transports last sent out; and a still stronger proof of the improvement in the mode of conveyance is, that from the year 1795 to 1801, of 3,833 convicts embarked, 385 died on board the transports, being nearly 1 in 10; but since 1801, of 2,398 embarked, 52 only have died on the passage, being 1 in 46. The only further observation your committee have to make on this part of the subject is, one of regret that no arrangement whatever is made for the performance of divine service during this six months voyage: that this, which is the heaviest part of their punishment, is also the least likely to produce reformation. With the dispatches from government a list of the convicts is generally sent, but this list has for the most part been very deficient in particularising the offences of which they have been convicted; and in distributing them upon their arrival, the governor has no clue to guide him in giving to them more or less advantageous situations, according to the nature of their crimes and characters: this is a neglect easy, and at the same time most necessary, to be corrected. Upon the arrival of a transport, general orders are issued for returns of the number of men wanted, with the land held in cultivation by each settler. The trade, age, character, and capacity of the convicts are, as far as possible, investigated; the artificers are in general reserved for the service of government, and

as many of the others as may be wanted. Persons who have been in a higher situation in life have tickets of leave given to them, by which they have liberty to provide for themselves, and are exempt from all compulsory labour; similar tickets are given to men unused to active employment, as goldsmiths and others; the remainder are distributed amongst the settlers as servants and labourers. The convicts in the service of government are divided into gangs,—every gang has an overseer, and every two or three gangs a superintendent; these are frequently chosen from amongst those convicts who best conduct themselves. They work from six in the morning till three in the afternoon, and the remainder of the day is allowed to them to be spent either in amusement or profitable labour for themselves. They are clothed, fed, and for the most part lodged by government; and though in the early periods of the colony inconvenience and distress may have arisen from the irregularity of supply from this country, latterly the food and clothing have been good, and, generally speaking, in sufficient abundance. Should the convicts misconduct themselves at their work, the superintendents have no power of inflicting punishment, but are for that purpose obliged to take them before a magistrate; the sitting magistrate of the week, at Sydney, may order a punishment of 25 lashes; a regular bench, which consists, at least, of three, may order as many as 300; and in the distant parts of the colony a single magistrate has the same power with the bench at Sydney; but a heavy punishment is not executed without the previous approbation of the governor. Another mode of correction, and that which your committee would recommend to be preferred, in as many cases as possible, is to sentence the culprit to work for a certain number of days in the gaol gang; he is here obliged to labour at some public work in irons, from six in the morning till six at night, and no hours are allowed to him for profit or amusement. The convicts distributed amongst the settlers are clothed, supported, and lodged by them; they work either by the task or for the same number of hours as the government convicts; and when their set labour is finished, are allowed to work on their own account. The master has no power over them of corporal punishment, and this can only be inflicted by the interference of a magistrate; even if the master be a magistrate himself, he can order no punishment to

to his own servant, but must have recourse to another magistrate. If the servant feels himself ill-used by his master, he has power of complaining to a magistrate, who will, if the complaint be well-founded, deprive the master of his servant. It is so much the interest of the settlers to keep their servants in good health, and to attend to their conduct, that your committee have heard no evidence but in commendation of their treatment, and of its effects upon their morals and comfort. Indeed it is most manifest that where two or three convicts are domiciled in a family, removed from their former companions, and forced into habits of industry and regularity, the chance of reformation must be infinitely greater than when they are worked in gangs, living with each other amidst all the inducements to vice which such a town as Sydney must afford to them; and such, by all the evidence, appears to be the effect of this system of distributing them amongst the settlers. Nor is it to be lost sight of, that in the service of settlers they are likely to acquire some knowledge of farming; and that if from convicts they became well-behaved and industrious servants, a farther possibility is opened to them of becoming prosperous and respectable settlers. On these grounds your committee recommend as much as possible their distribution as servants and labourers to individuals; and they have observed with much satisfaction that such appears to be the system pursued at present by Governor Macquarie, nor will such an arrangement materially increase the expence to government, or impede the progress of its works.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

MR. STACE, in arranging the valuable library of Longleate, has just pointed out to me a curious circumstance, which will be interesting to some of your bibliomaniac friends. In a catalogue of the libraries of Sir Wm. Coventry, and others, sold in May 1687, appears, No. 43, page 15, among the English, in folio, "*Wm. Shakespeare's Works, Lond. 1623*," sold for 8s. 6d. to Mr. Harinton. Mr. Stace says, that "the average price of the copies of this date is now from sixty to a hundred pounds."

I observe in the preface of the catalogue, to the Reader, "the sale to begin at the hours of nine in the morning and

at two in the afternoon:"—conditions which the present fashionable world would perhaps object to, even to indulge their passion for scarce books.

H. R.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

WHEN I wrote, my recollection did not suggest to me that the *terminus ad quem*, and the *terminus a quo*, were both to be found in verse. The translation of Lucretius, by Dr. Busby, gives them both however in one and the same passage of the *Anti-Lucretius* of Cardinal Polignac.

Inanis gurgite vasto,

Immensisque locis age dic ubi terminus à quo,

Discedant atomi celeres; ubi terminus ad quem,

Perveniant? quo respectu, quâ parte, locorum


Oblique potius quam directé, aut vice versâ, Pergere dicamus. B. IV. V. 210, &c.

But here I must take leave to notice a mistake both of the Cardinal and of Dr. Busby.


Both suppose that there can be no direct or oblique motion of a train of atoms in merely void space; none but with respect to some sun or planet already existing. But suppose atoms only in motion; cannot one line of atoms be supposed to move parallel, or at right angles, or at any intermediate angle less than right, or at any angle greater than a right, to another line?

If there were only *two* atoms in the universe, there is no possible difference of position which they might not be conceived to have with reference to each other, so as to concur or to recede continually, or to approach continually but yet never concur, or to advance continually without ever increasing or diminishing their distance the one from the other.

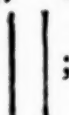
Were I to conceive nothing more as existing than these lines, of *nine* points


each, parallel to each other  —they

might be oblique  —they might be

posited thus  —or at any difference of

angle

angle. Their points might coalesce
thus ; they might be one curved and

one straight —or both curved;

and that with innumerable diversities, without supposing the existence of any other phenomena. They might join each other in their whole extent, or in part. Calculation has scarce the power to express the various combinations which might thus be formed.

The Lucretian, and all material hypotheses for the origin of universal order, beauty, and fitness, will be found, on investigation, infinitely defective and erroneous. Still we must take care not to impute to any system more errors and defects than it has.

The supposition that a train of particles, in a chaotic or antemundane state, might move in opposite directions to each other, or in the same direction, might be parallel or at right angles, or oblique to each other, it is evident may be made, and clearly imagined, without supposing the existence of other bodies.

The investigation of the atomic philosophy of Democritus and Epicurus would not be idle; but would lead to great discoveries in physics and metaphysics (the latter of which is the highest, noblest, and most comprehensive part of philosophy), if it were carefully made.

Dr. Busby has given us a splendid version; and in general with close observation of the sense and import of the original: and it is for the most part animated and easy. That he has studied that wonderful master of diction, imagery, numbers, and reasoning in verse, Dryden, so as to imbibe much of his manner, is evident and is honourable. And perhaps in boldness, in freedom, in simplicity, perspicuity, variety, and felicity of expression, we have no poet who using rhyme has, notwithstanding, so much resemblance to Lucretius as Dryden.

The notes of Dr. Busby might suggest more remarks than it would be possible to compress into one or many letters. But what is far most important is this. Lucretius had an acuteness and energy, which would not have hesitated to improve on Epicurus and all preceding philosophers, in forming his system; and I do not find that any one, following the same track, has improved on Lucretius:

so that if materialism were capable of defence, it would have found in him a defender.

Lucretius rejects, and rightly, the old and revived notion that the soul is a mere result of the harmony of the frame, or, as we now term it, *organization*; and he quotes, simply and fairly, the concession of Epicurus, that neither air, water, nor fire, simply or combined, can account for the phenomena of sensation and intellect. He contents himself with adopting from Epicurus a fourth principle, which he adds with him also is wholly without name, and again terms it a *nameless power*:—

“*Quarta quoque his igitur quædam natura, necesse est*

Attribuatur; ea est omnino nominis expers.” III. 232, 3.

And again,

“*Nominis hæc expers vis.*”—III. 270.

So that, materialist as he thought himself, Lucretius is under the necessity of admitting a nature, a power, as constituting the soul of man, which he cannot attribute to any of his elements. The natural consequence would have been to conclude it immaterial; after he had confessed that none of the known elements, simple or howsoever combined and organized, would account for sensation. But this most natural and most important consequence, unhappily his hypothesis compelled him to reject.

Troston,

CAPEL LOFT.

27th July, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE addressed this letter to you, with a hope that it may meet the eye and fix the attention of those who have it in their power to remedy the abuse, by attending to the suggestions it contains, and a conviction that it will gratify many of the English travellers of knowledge and taste who are constantly visiting MALTA, and to whom it is a subject of universal surprise and animadversion.

In the year 1802, during the wise administration of the late Sir Alexander Ball, as civil commissioner of Malta, government inclosed a large piece of ground, and at the immense expense of between 9 and 10,000*l.* laid it out as a Botanical Garden. The person who I believe originally proposed this liberal-minded undertaking, and whose abilities and exertions, seconded by Governor Ball, soon brought it to great perfection, was Patrick

trick Wilkie, Esq. F.L.S. a gentleman long resident in Malta, and who has served government in many important offices. At its completion, the present curator, Padre Carlo Giacinto, was appointed, a worthy and I believe a clever man, but whose knowledge of botany is very confined; this, however, in a country where that science is so little cultivated, procured him the situation. By the attention bestowed at this time on the garden, it was enriched with a great number of plants. Most unfortunately, soon after, Mr. Wilkie was called by his public avocations to Spain, and from the subsequent death of Sir Alexander Ball, it soon began to decline from that perfection it once enjoyed. Since the arrival of the present civil commissioner, it has gone completely to decay, from the indifference and neglect of those who should have bestowed (for the credit of a nation who wish to be thought the promoters of science) proper care on it. It is now so entirely altered, that it becomes a satire any longer to call it by the name it once merited, that of a botanical garden: the variety of beautiful tropical plants and shrubs I remember to have seen on my first visit to Malta have entirely disappeared; the long ranges of handsome stone flower pots, regularly labelled, which contained a large collection of succulent plants, curious and delicate annuals, &c. are now filled with weeds; the basins constructed for aquatic plants are partly dry, or in the room of the beautiful species they formerly held, exhibit a solitary floating leaf of the lotus; should one of its beautiful white blossoms peep above the water, "to meet the light of day," it is instantly scrambled after by the children, soldiers, or porters, who are now suffered to make it their promenade. Various trees and shrubs of the country have been introduced to give it that green appearance they conceive a garden should have: in fact, the Botanical Garden of Malta, which (but for the inscription at its entrance) would have long since lost its name, is now turned into a public walk, not for the genteel part of the community, but for the very lowest; while the curator, having other avocations to attend to, is perhaps glad to receive the salary (small comparatively, but in this country considered handsome) of his sinecure situation. He is now on the eve of departure for the island of Lampedusa, where he intends to remain full twelve months on his private affairs; and although an intelligent

young Italian, conversant in botany, has been recommended by Mr. Wilkie, (who returned there a few months ago on his way to England) as most deserving a small salary during this time, for a continuation of that assistance he has long gratuitously bestowed, the application was peremptorily refused.

Such is the present fate of an institution which has cost the government an immense sum; originally intended to reflect credit on our taste and public spirit, now a monument (particularly to the Maltese) of that useless and wasteful extravagance that so often accompanies our public undertakings.

I shall now shortly state the general advantages which would attend the proper management of this institution. The climate of Malta partaking so much of that of the two continents between which it is situated, is peculiarly adapted for raising the splendid productions of Africa and the warm countries of Asia. There might be brought such plants as will not bear a sudden transition from such climates to the close and artificial atmosphere of our stoves and hot-houses; and, from its general intercourse with all the shores of the Mediterranean, it might, under the care of an able botanist, not only soon possess the most curious of their productions, but be enabled to furnish the royal gardens at Kew with many valuable species; plants which could not bear a long voyage to England when sent direct from their native countries, (as the banks of the Nile and the shores of the Red Sea for instance) might be removed in the first instance to Malta, and thus many new species would be introduced; as well as by the communication an intelligent botanist, if here, would soon form with others resident in Sicily, Smyrna, &c. add also the gratification the Maltese people, as well as our own countrymen, would have in being able to frequent an useful and elegant institution, which proper regulations would secure from dilapidation or decay.

That all this can be done with an expence to government the most trifling, cannot be denied: a salary of 200 or 250*l.* a year would induce (with the nature of the situation) an intelligent gentleman to go out as curator, who, possessing at once zeal and abilities to fill such a situation, would perhaps, to procure it, relinquish one more lucrative, but less pleasant; who, with an assistant, or head gardener, well acquainted with the practical part of botany, would be quite sufficient, with
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the ordinary workmen, to accomplish this desirable object, and thus in one instance rescue our national taste from the tarnish a long and bloody war has begun to give it.

Malta, June 1813.

P. S. Mr. Wiskie, I believe, is now in England, and will, I think, fully coincide in the justness of my remarks.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
BOSCOBEL, or the History of his sacred Majesty's most miraculous Preservation after the Battle of Worcester," is the title to a tract that has been described by several bibliographers, and another narrative of the same has been transcribed in the Monthly Magazine for Sept. 1810. But the following advertisement relative to it has, I believe, entirely escaped notice; it is copied from an original of the "Kingdom's Intelligencer," published by authority, from Monday, January 13th, to Monday, January 20th, 1661-2; and is curious, as it in some measure accounts for an expression of my Lord Clarendon's "History," vol. iii. p. 321, (ed. 1704,) where he says, "It is great pity that there was never a journal of that miraculous deliverance;" for "Boscobel" was published in 1660, and reprinted in 1662, and doubtless must have been seen by his lordship.

"By express command from his Majesty we are to acquaint the reader that a little book named 'Boscobel,' (being a relation of his majesty's happy and miraculous escape after the fight at Worcester,) hath diverse errors and mistakes in it, and therefore not to be admitted as a true and perfect narrative of his sacred Majesty's deliverance."

W. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
AS an incorrect and partial statement of a melancholy event (the commission of suicide by a poor woman belonging to the congregation of Baptists at Cirencester) has appeared in many of the London and provincial papers, I have thought it right to communicate the following particulars, which I have received from the Rev. D. White, the Baptist minister at that place.

A short time since, Mary Beckinsale (in the newspapers incorrectly stated *Beaconfield*) put an end to her existence by hanging herself. She had been decidedly in a state of insanity for six months previous to the perpetration of the awful deed. She was a poor woman, more

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than 50 years of age, and became disordered in her mind in consequence of the death of her kind benefactress, with whom she had lived as servant for 23 years. Her destitute situation immediately preyed upon her spirits, and in a very short time her mental derangement was confirmed. A most respectable jury, before — Triggs, Esq. one of the coroners for the county, without the least hesitation, returned a verdict of *lunacy*.

Mr. White, a gentleman of great respectability, pledges himself for the truth of this statement; and by inserting it you will oblige your humble servant,

Oxford,

Φιλαδηνης.

July 27th, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF to enquire after Truth be useful in any country in which Falsehood receives frequent countenance in the court, the senate, the temples, and the public festivals of the people, it may above all things be worth while to re-discuss the long agitated question, *whether the welfare of a nation is best consulted by the division of its soil among a large or a small number of independent cultivators?*

Every one will feel the radical importance of this subject; but it will with many be a question of personal interest, and will be decided in accordance with that interest. Probably also this egotistical party may be too numerous and powerful to suffer the principles of Truth to have any practical effect; and it may be as vain an attempt to endeavour to convince them that society in Britain has lost its due proportions, as it was to prove to the enslaved Greeks, that wry necks did not accord with the symmetry of the human form, at a time when the deformity of a tyrant rendered it expedient to admire wry necks as a beauty.

In the past discussions on this very momentous subject we shall find much declamation and little argument. One party complaining that in consequence of the engrossing of farms, there are fewer pigs and poultry, as though the prosperity of those animals constituted a state. The other contending that it makes no difference whether the population of a country consists of independent families or menials; that land, like any commodity of indefinite quantity and secondary importance, may be the object of harmless speculation and monopoly; that a man who is ambitious of possessing ten times as much land as others, affords, by such

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ambition,

ambition, indubitable evidence that he possesses ten times as much capital as others; and that it is a social advantage to employ as few persons as possible in agriculture, in order that more hands may be employed in manufactures, which, say the fashionable economists, are the most advantageous and certain of human employments.

On the present occasion it may be worth while to examine the various immediate and collateral topics more at large, and to avail ourselves of the records of history, and of facts lately developed by the inquiries of the legislature. But whether any benefit may result from the renewal of inquiry is very doubtful; for it would seem by the little practical effect of self-evident principles, either that they are seldom understood, or that for want of due provisions in the arrangements and constitutions of society, they have not any effective influence on its fortunes. No general subject has been more discussed during the past century than the various branches of social economy; yet in the progress of society, how imperceptible is the influence of general truths, and how much is the fate of nations still in the hands of blockheads, or dependent on any course of events, imposed by the accidents of nature, or the blindness of what is called chance! Without wise rulers, who govern for the public benefit, the elicitation of just principles are, however, like seed sown on barren rocks—and without political institutions, which allow of the interference, and yield to the dictates of experience and truth, man seems destined to move constantly in a circle, and the world to remain in a state of infancy after the lapse of a thousand ages!

It is necessary in examining such a question to refer to first principles, and not to lose sight of them for a moment. In regard to the present subject, we find the animal, Man, seeking to subsist himself, and, at the same time, to live in the most agreeable manner. We find that he derives his whole subsistence from the produce of the earth; and that, in order to make that produce keep pace with his wants, the earth must be cultivated. The primary end, then, of man's exertions is to live; and his means of attaining that end are the increase of the produce of the earth by cultivation. In climates where produce equals consumption without labour, man is warranted in being the mere creature of enjoyment; he may bask in the sun all day, and if he ever la-

bour it need be only for the purpose of augmenting his pleasures. But in climates like that of Britain, it is necessary to labour even for mere subsistence; because the natural produce of the soil would not subsist a hundredth part of its inhabitants. In such a climate therefore, labour is the basis of social prosperity; and from this circumstance arises the superior energies of a northern population compared with those of any people whose climate renders labour unnecessary.

Agriculture then is the parent tree, or the trunk of society, as the means of securing subsistence; and all the various Arts in which the non-agricultural population properly employ themselves, have it for their legitimate object to enable agriculturists to live in increased comfort. Out of this two-fold division arises the entire fabric of the social state, and the invention of the agency of money serves but to facilitate intercourse between dissimilar employments. Hence the congregation of artists in towns, in which they subsist on one another, as well as on the staple agriculturists. Hence too the class of *accumulators* of the common medium, who live on the rent of acquired land, or on the use of money. Hence, in short, all the varieties, and all the discordant appearances, assumed by man in the apparently complex, but originally simple, machinery of society.

The occupation and cultivation of land is not therefore, as a profession or trade, on a level with other employments. It is primary to all others. The land constitutes the basis of the state, and is the natural inheritance of all the people. It is essential to the very existence and body of a country, while all other employments are adventitious, or grow out of it. Whether there are many or few of any factitious trade, or whether that trade exists or not, is of secondary consequence; but it is altogether otherwise with the farmer, whose occupation is prior to all others, and necessary to the subsistence and being of society. To treat of farms therefore as speculations, or as any thing separate from the integer and substance of the country itself, is to confound all just notions of the nature and origin of society.

Fully to understand the entire mechanism of a state, like that existing at this day in Britain, it may be necessary to review its progress from its simplest forms. The first inhabitants of Britain were exactly such as we now observe in the islands of the Pacific, without arts, arms, or recognized

recognized property. The Roman conquest introduced what are called the arts of civilization—the practice of agriculture, the handicraft trades, and the appropriation of property. Instead of a precarious subsistence, the cultivation of the soil now rewarded the husbandman with abundance through the year; and a certain portion of the population found employment in useful mechanical arts, for which they were liberally paid by the cultivators of the soil. In the course of time coin began to be used as a common medium; and *price estimated in coin* to be substituted for the fluctuating values of barter.

At length the Norman conquest and the feudal system threw all the lands into the power of the feudal lords, and every occupier was obliged to pay his lord a stipulated portion of his produce, which the lord and his retinue consumed at his castle, situated in the middle of his demesne. During this period, the class of artisans and traders were concentrated in market towns and villages, and by them the little coin in circulation was paid to the farmers for their produce, while these again purchased with the same medium conveniences and luxuries of the traders. Ambition had distorted the picture, and the feudal system was a radical deformity; but as the feudal lords protected the people against the tyranny of the government, and stood pledged to fight their battles against invaders, they were not wholly useless to the industrious population.

At length, between the reigns of Henry VII. and Elizabeth, a new state of society arose out of schemes of foreign commerce, which were generated by the discoveries of Vasco de Gama, Columbus, and Cabot. Alas, what miseries did those enterprising geniuses bring on mankind, by the false direction which they gave to industry! The necessities or avarice of the artisan and idle classes of society, were the cause of the success of this colonial delusion. It being found that farmers would give them property for coin, as being a common medium, the means of accumulating coin became a primary object of the ambition of the factitious and adventuring classes. Hence the origin and eager pursuit of foreign trade, which put into the hands of traders either more gold drawn from foreign countries, or various articles of foreign manufactures or produce, coveted by the community, and exchangeable, at a profit, for other property. Hence the race of wealthy and envied merchants; the

lust of useless accumulation; and the rage of the whole population to run the same career, and miserably substitute the accumulation of the superfluous means of life for its true ends, *subsistence, comfort, and enjoyment!*

Gracious God, what a career of folly and miscalculation has tormented the world since that period! It has been, and is to this day, supposed, by deluded millions, that something is national wealth, besides the produce of its own territory, with sufficient to exchange for foreign necessities; and that something constitutes human happiness besides food, raiment, and security! Thus for several past ages the true ends of living have been sacrificed to the means! Thus to grasp every thing, to monopolize without end, and to trample on others, has become the chief business of that industry which reason teaches us to employ in the fields of nature! One common scramble, one chaos of contention, in which all men are acting at once offensively and defensively, in which mediocrity is insecure, and poverty a crime, has, during this commercial epoch, rendered the lives of most Englishmen a state of unceasing fever!

Yet as this speculating system was like a lottery, in which to many blanks there was a small proportion of great prizes, so, as in other lotteries, there have never been any want of adventurers. Thus the children of the honest and happy farmer have been transplanted to the towns in quest of that factitious wealth which simple industry could never attain. The prizes in this lottery, like others, became too the theme of general admiration; but the blanks were passed over in silence. Nor did any one ask whether the wealthy son was happier than his industrious father; while every successful adventurer was, by his contemporaries, made the standard of public and private prosperity, by which to excite the emulation of their children.

Such a fallacious system has of course turned upside down, and distorted all the relations of man's natural condition. Ages of gold became ages of social misery; but the consequent age of paper has united crime to wretchedness, covered the earth with blood, and destroyed all the moral attributes of man's unsophisticated nature.

Money, as the representative of every thing, is now the god of universal idolatry; and its artificial character and arbitrary issues, have rendered the acquirement of it less a matter of labour and

honourable pursuit, than of intrigue and artful manœuvre. Thus, honest industry, public virtue, and patriotism, are put out of countenance! Thus, the bold speculator contrives to raise his tens of thousands by a single stroke of his pen, and to absorb in an instant the hard earnings of many families during successive ages! The government too partakes largely in the system, and gives countenance to it by its bank-notes, its bank discounts, its exchequer bills, &c. &c. And though the quantity of circulating currency adds not a grain of wheat to the property of a country; and though all the diamonds of Golconda, and the shawls of Kashmere, for any real purpose of human life, are not worth as many potatoes, or sheep's skins; and though a sack of wheat is but a sack of wheat, whether valued at one shilling in the reign of Edward the First, or at one hundred shillings in the reign of George the Third; yet the augmented *nominal* worth arising from a fictitious currency, has served to delude the whole nation. On this account the British people have persuaded themselves, that their's is the richest country on earth; and the sudden creation and concentration of this *nominal* wealth in the hands of individuals and government, serve the temporary purpose of their relative aggrandisement, because labour and produce do not as suddenly rise as the value of the circulating medium becomes diminished. The whole of such a system is, however, a social bubble, which must burst in fullness of time, unless the true principles of social organization are consulted and acted upon before it is too late. In the interim, the prizes held out by trade have drawn, and are drawing from agriculture an undue proportion of the population—while, by a contemporary reaction, the gainers of the prizes, with a view to *realize*, (and their phrase is most correct) become themselves agricultural monopolists, either buying land at extravagant prices, or engrossing farm upon farm, so as to drive the population of whole districts from the never-failing employments of nature, to the enervating, vicious, and precarious employments of manufactories.

In England, the grand divisions of the people, according to the population returns of 1811, consisted of 697,353 families, chiefly employed in agriculture; of 923,588 families, chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, and handicrafts; and 391,450 families who live without

occupation, either on the rentals of lands or houses, or on the interest arising from accumulations of money. In simpler numbers, the proportions are as 7, 9, and 4; that is, the agricultural labour of seven persons suffices to support themselves and thirteen others, and every fifth person is an *idler*. For the whole of Great Britain, the proportions are varied nearly as 9, 11, and 5; because in Wales, the farmers are to the manufacturers as 2 to 1, or the three classes as 8, 4 and 2 nearly.

Taking particular counties in England, in which the proportions vary the most, it appears that in Bedford, Cambridge, Essex, Hereford, Huntingdon, Lincoln, Oxford, Rutland, Sussex, and Westmoreland, the agricultural population is to the manufacturing and trading, in a proportion above 2 to 1. While in Middlesex, the proportion is but as 1 to 15; in Lancashire, but as 1 to 5; in Surrey and the W. R. of Yorkshire, as 1 to 3; in Warwickshire and Staffordshire, as 1 to 2; and in Kent the two classes are equal. In Scotland the disproportions are greater, thus—in Sutherland it is as 9 to 1; and in Caithness as 4 to 1; and in Edinburghshire, the idlers equal both the industrious classes. In Wales, Glamorganshire presents a proportion of equality, but in other counties it is as 2 to 1; in Radnorshire and Anglesea, as 4 to 1; and in Cardigan and Merioneth, as 3 to 1.

Nor to those who desire prolonged life, is it an argument of trifling weight in favour of agricultural over manufacturing employments, that in the most agricultural counties, it is determined by the registers, fewest deaths take place. For example, the deaths in Anglesey and Cardiganshire, are only as 1 to 72 and 73 per annum; and through all Wales but as 1 to 60; whereas in Middlesex they are as 1 to 36.

The real proportion of artisans necessary to an agricultural population, will perhaps best be ascertained by adding something to the lowest proportions of artisans; thus we have 9 to 1, 4 to 1, 3 to 1, and 2 to 1; it may therefore be assumed perhaps, that every *three* agricultural families would support *one* artisan family, and that such would be a just distribution of the population. It appears however, that it is really 9 to 11, while it ought to be but 9 to 3; it follows therefore from this reasoning, that 8 out of 11 of our artisan families, or nearly *one-third* of the whole population, depend directly

directly or collaterally on the precarious and fluctuating means afforded by foreign commerce, on the advantages they take of the artificial state of the currency, or on the bloated and unnatural patronage of the government. But as the cultivation of man's moral nature and his intellectual improvement rank also among the useful ends of his existence, it is necessary to allow one of the five of the class of reported idlers to the learned professions, to the office of teacher, &c. &c. consequently the true excess of the idle, or uselessly employed, will be 7 out of every 25 of the whole population.

The population of Great Britain may therefore be considered as composed of THREE CLASSES—1. Those who are not engaged in any productive labour—2. Those who pursue the mechanic trades, dealers and merchants—and 3. Cultivators of the soil. The *first* of these classes in Great Britain, includes nobles, gentry, clergy, lawyers, physicians, soldiers, sailors, teachers and artists, amounting to 5 of every 25 families. The *second* includes all the handicraft trades necessary to agriculturists, as smiths, carpenters, masons, taylor, weavers, shoe-makers, hatters, country shopkeepers, &c. amounting to 4 of every 25 families; together with those concerned in manufactures for exportation, for which productive returns are obtained in necessaries, luxuries, or the precious metals, amounting to 7 of every 25 families. And the *third* class consists of occupiers of farms, and labourers, of which there are probably an equal proportion, the whole class amounting to 9 of every 25 families.

In considering the proportions of these classes, it seems evident, that the first class is too numerous when compared with the cultivators, being as 5 to 9, or to the independent farmers as 5 to 4½. And as it requires, on an average, the rent of four farms to constitute a gentleman, it is evident that nearly 4 of every 5 of this class depend on means derived from some of the ramifications of foreign trade, or other factitious sources; and that this branch of the trading class extends therefore to 11 of every 25 families, who actually depend for subsistence, more or less, on the existence, continuance, and flourishing state of foreign trade, on public funds, shipping, or other artificial employments.

In the disproportion then of this commercial and speculating class, which is useless to the country, except as far as it

imports necessaries in exchange for its labour, consists the disease of modern English society. Desperate in fortune, they constantly agitate the community with their projects; they become likewise, when trade fails through improvident wars, dependents of the government, in the shape of contractors, jobbers, agents, soldiers, and other parties to the war. They speculate in every thing; they become bankers, dealers in money, and issuers of factitious paper. In short, they are the shuttle-cocks of circumstances, but by their numbers, union, and experience, they prey with impunity upon, and make dupes of the other fourteen parts of the population. The chief use of this class has been to import corn in years of scarcity, or when, owing to improvident laws, corn has not been grown sufficient to meet the wants of the population. It is also true that they bring us oil from Greenland, tallow and hemp from Russia, timber from Norway, wines from Portugal, fruits from the Mediterranean, silks, tea and spices from the East, and sugar, coffee and cotton, from the West Indies; yet it is at the same time most evident, that no benefit derived by 14 of every 25 families from the trade or manufacture of those articles, can secure the due support of the other 11 families. If 4 of 25 in handicraft trades suffice for the whole population, and one for liberal professions, *three* would be a full proportion for those who could be advantageously engaged in the introduction, manufacture, and sale of foreign commodities. Consequently 7 of 11 of this class must live by stratagems, by various manoeuvres on foreign trade, and by the effect of artifices practised on the circulating medium, terminating in continual bankruptcies, and requiring the patch-work of perpetual laws for the relief of insolvents!

It seems therefore undeniable:

1. *That the primary end of man's animal exertions is to live in plenty and comfort.*

2. *That the means are the cultivation of the soil.*

3. *That all other employments are subordinate to that of agriculture.*

4. *That the benefit and happiness of the whole population are best secured by encouraging a due proportion and distribution of the industrious classes.*

5. *That this due proportion is determined by experience, and is approximated in agricultural counties.*

6. *That the proportions of the several classes*

classes for the whole of Great Britain, are at present distorted and unnatural.

7. That the first departure from the simplicity of nature, was in the invention of money, which led to an undue preference of the precious metals, over the produce of agricultural labour.

8. That the excess of the commercial class and its dependents, far exceeds the demand for its useful services, and has led to its employment in speculations, stratagems, and monopolies.

9. That the due proportions of the population were disturbed by the spirit of foreign trade, which seized on the people of England in the sixteenth century.

10. That the due proportions would be, 9 farmers to 4 artisans, for home consumption, and 3 for export manufactures.

11. That according to the population returns, the proportions in the whole are as 9 to 14, so that at present 7 of every 25 persons, or half the trading and artisan classes, are compelled to live by perverting the wholesome arrangements of society.

12. That all the evils of a wrongly proportioned population, have been enormously increased by the indefinite creation of paper money by the government and the country banks, so that the circulating medium is attainable by artifice instead of industry.

The importance of the subject, and the number of the inferences to be drawn from the preceding premises, render it impossible to conclude this paper in one Magazine; the continuation is therefore deferred.

COMMON SENSE.

July 30, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DURING the Legislative discussions on the Act for the further support of Curates, the following Abstract of the condition of Curates for the Year ending December 1811, was laid before the Houses of Parliament, and seems worthy of being preserved in your pages.

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DIOCESE.	Total Curates.	Resident within the Parish.	Licensed to the Parish.	STIPENDS OF CURACIES upon Livings where the Incumbents are Non- resident by Licence.										
				£ 10.	£ 20.	£ 30.	£ 40.	£ 50.	£ 60.	£ 70.	£ 80.	£ 90.	£ 100.	
ASAPH, St. -	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
BANGOR - -	48	27	45	—	—	5	2	10	28	—	2	—	—	
BATH and WELLS -	199	80	98	2	24	83	17	28	11	11	2	—	4	
BRISTOL - -	74	30	29	—	9	5	4	4	2	2	1	—	1	
CANTERBURY -	140	58	104	—	1	—	15	4	1	8	2	—	1	
CARLISLE - -	31	28	21	—	3	10	8	4	4	1	—	—	—	
CHESTER - -	142	119	114	—	1	5	21	33	30	18	7	1	5	
CHICHESTER -	106	49	91	—	—	11	4	1	—	10	1	—	—	
DAVID'S, St. -	225	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
DURHAM - -	58	47	50	—	—	1	5	8	1	6	2	—	4	
ELY - - -	51	18	37	—	2	4	3	2	—	—	—	1	1	
EXETER - -	225	103	87	3	25	45	45	57	25	10	7	2	1	
GLOUCESTER -	106	40	92	1	8	11	6	4	2	2	2	—	—	
HEREFORD - -	123	45	37	—	6	7	8	5	3	—	—	—	—	
LANDAFF - -	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
LICHFIELD and } COVENTRY }	197	96	117	—	1	1	3	7	10	5	—	—	2	
LINCOLN - -	577	182	196	23	63	238	92	51	41	27	15	9	15	
LONDON - -	132	72	82	—	3	8	11	10	5	6	—	1	3	
NORWICH - -	444	114	100	—	5	9	57	10	4	3	9	—	2	
OXFORD - -	79	19	35	—	5	18	14	11	11	2	1	—	2	
PETERBOROUGH -	114	40	52	—	5	35	28	19	7	8	3	3	1	
ROCHESTER -	42	22	38	—	—	1	5	3	—	2	—	—	1	
SALISBURY - -	161	70	91	1	3	20	15	4	10	5	1	—	2	
WINCHESTER -	141	37	88	—	1	5	10	8	8	2	3	1	2	
WORCESTER - -	71	32	46	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	
YORK - - -	237	110	145	3	17	11	21	22	10	10	2	—	5	
TOTALS	3730	1523	1793	33	184	531	394	307	214	138	61	13	50	

1 of 110L.; 3 of 120L.; 1 of 130L.; and 1 of 150L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
READING in your magazine, p. 433, published the 1st inst. that a letter was read to the Linnean Society from Mr. (or rather Dr.) Heyne, giving a short account of a species of *Cotyledon*, which is there said to come from India, and stated to be cultivated in our hot-houses, the taste of whose leaves changes in different parts of the day; and being acquainted with all the different species of this genus in present cultivation, none of whose leaves have that peculiarity of taste, I should be glad if any of your correspondents will state the name of the species above referred to. Τηλεφρον.

N.B. It may probably be a non-descript.

3d June, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
IT was with considerable astonishment and regret that I read a paper signed "A Rejected Candidate," in your number for June. I perfectly recollect the circumstance of the rejection of the young man mentioned. It is now nearly fifteen years ago. I was at that time in the same school, and of the same class with him. There were also, at the same time, several young men, of very warm temperament, studying both in the grammar-school and at the academy. These were divided into two parties, the Socinians and the Calvinists; and whenever they met (which was often), theological disputes were carried on with a spirit and zeal which religious dogmas often raise in the breasts of young polemics. The young man in question had been for a long while one of the fiercest champions of orthodoxy, but on a sudden he changed sides, and began to ridicule the opinions which, but a little before, he had considered as sacred, and to sneer at the weakness of his former friends and associates. I have often heard him advocating opinions, the adoption of which would most certainly have been prejudicial to the future interests of those who heard them.

Your correspondent says that this was done in the heat of controversy, in order to silence a bigoted and dogmatical antagonist: be it so; but hypotheses, which strike at the very root of the Christian religion, ought not to have been so tenaciously maintained in a room full of boys, incapable of judging whether the disputant was in earnest or not. It was prior

to his adoption of these latitudinarian sentiments, that the tutor had promised to exert his interest for his admission into the institution; when he changed his opinions, he by that change forfeited all claim upon the tutor. This the young man knew, he was determined to risk a rejection, and that rejection did not come unexpectedly. Where then is that breach of faith, those violated promises, which your correspondent endeavours so pathetically to point out? If there were any, they were on the side of the pupil.

The charge of intolerance and illiberality made on the tutor, is as false as it is malicious and designing. There are many who, like myself, can bear testimony to his forbearance under the many insults designedly offered him by the young men who professed Unitarianism, then under his care; and to the liberal manner he treated them, notwithstanding their opposite sentiments. Indeed he seemed always to treat them with more respect and attention than those whose opinions were congenial to his own, and many Unitarian ministers, who were once his pupils, I know are indebted to his individual assistance for their ability to pursue their studies at the college. Half the students, at the time I was there, were professedly Unitarians; these were admitted to his communion table; these were often hospitably entertained at his table; and always welcomed to his house. Are these proofs of intolerance, and of bigotry? Are these the actions that indicate an inquisitorial spirit? Your correspondent and his supporters ought to blush for their injustice in endeavouring to blacken the character of one whose moral worth, usefulness, and integrity, place him beyond the reach of their malignity!

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the proceedings of the board to say whether it has decreed the rejection of Socinians. I am inclined to believe that the assertion of your correspondent, that Socinians are not admitted, is not founded on truth; because I have heard that there are several reputed Socinians, who are much esteemed by the tutor, studying there at this time. But if that respectable body have issued such an order, who can blame them, when there is a flourishing institution, in another part of the kingdom, for the reception exclusively of young men of Unitarian principles? Socinianism has, in former times, almost ruined this respectable establishment. I have no doubt but that the tutor, and the eminent

eminent man at the head of the board, can give proper reasons for their conduct; and that they have sufficient authority for all their proceedings. It is not however probable that the respectable tutor should notice the mistatement which you have, unconscious of its malignity and motives, given to the world; or that the secretary should suspend his more serious and important pursuits to notice every cur that barks at his heels.

The spirit which dictated the paper under notice, is too visible to be mistaken. It is evidently one of the *faction* by which the young men of that time were excited to their unbecoming conduct towards their tutor; a man whom they durst not openly attack, but would gladly supplant, by any means, honest or dishonest! A faction, composed of restless and envious spirits, whose only pleasure seemed to consist in the prospect of the overthrow of an institution, from which they and others have derived so much benefit. A faction whose leaders took a pleasure in making divisions in congregations; and in spreading discord and disunion wherever they came. I am myself a reputed Socinian; but I often blush when I witness the self-conceit, the arrogance, and the bigotry of those who entertain similar sentiments. It furnishes another proof, if another could be required, that the adoption of opinions, the most charitable, benevolent, and gentle in their tendency, often fail to influence the conduct and disposition of those who entertain them.

To the gentlemen at whom this "spirit of the dark" has thrown his envenomed shaft, I have to apologise for descending to write one line in their justification: their reputation might safely have been left to itself, for it needed not a prop in my feeble pen. Situated in a distant part of the kingdom, it is many years since I have seen either of them, and many more since I have heard any thing of the affairs of the institution where I was educated. But the unjust attack publicly made upon their characters, revived some pleasing recollections and grateful remembrance of their kindness towards me; and I could not resist the impulse of letting the world know the true state of the case. The cause of justice called me from the obscurity to which I again retreat; and where I shall remain unknown to either party. To my *alma mater* I wish success: long may she retain her justly deserved respectability, and her usefulness; and long may those

who are ambitious to deliver their dogmas from her chair, remain in that privacy for which nature has designed them.

A SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE,
THOUGH A UNITARIAN.

June 25, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

I AM happy to inform your humane and kind friend "Civis," that his wish for a "mode of compressing malt and hops in the way that portable soups are managed," has been for many years anticipated by a very excellent chymist in East Smithfield, near the Tower; it is called, "Essence or Extract of Malt," and, if generally known, would be a beverage much cheaper than that called porter, and far more wholesome. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

AS you have lately called the attention of the public to the long agitated question concerning the author of the Letters of Junius, I shall trouble you with a few remarks on a work which ascribes those celebrated compositions to the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke, by John Roche, Esq.

As one of the arguments against the claims of Mr. Burke is drawn from the alleged difference between his style and that of Junius, a great part of Mr. Roche's work is taken up by extracts from various parts of Mr. Burke's writings, which appear to be written exactly in the manner of Junius. Mr. Roche has also produced a great number of striking coincidences of opinion from the writings of both; and proved that whatever violations of grammatical rules are to be found in the writings of the one, occur also in those of the other. He has also shewn, by numerous examples, that the various species of bad taste, or faulty construction, which occur in Junius, are also common to Mr. Burke's writings; and he contends, that whatever peculiarity is to be found in the writings of the one, is to be found also, and that exclusively, in the works of the other.

Without entering into any further detail of the various evidence adduced by Mr. Roche, I shall mention one fact, as worthy of the consideration of your readers. Mr. Woodfall has given us, in the 2d vol. (see from p. 498 to p. 509) of his late edition, a communication sent by that writer to his father, and printed in the *Public Advertiser*. In the letter which

which accompanied this communication, Junius (or Y. Z.) informed Mr. Woodfall that it was a speech spoken by himself at a recent meeting of a political club, to which he said he belonged. Now, it is a curious fact, though it has escaped the notice of all previous inquirers, that this speech which Junius (or Y. Z. whom Mr. Woodfall considers as Junius) says was spoken by himself at a political club, is a literal copy of a speech made by Mr. Burke in the House of Commons, at the opening of the session of parliament, on the 24th of November, 1767: it was sent to Mr. Woodfall by Junius (or Y. Z.), five days after it was spoken by Mr. Burke, and was printed in the Public Advertiser on the 5th of December, 1767. This single fact is of more importance, in my humble opinion, than all that has been hitherto published on this interesting subject, relative to the pretensions of other persons. EDWARD JAMES.

Bristol, 28th July, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE very important and interesting article on the life and labours of Dr. Maskelyne, as given in your Number for July, contains a mistatement which ought to be corrected.

The subject here alluded to, is in the account of the survey of Mount Shichallin, in Perthshire, and the calculation of the earth's density, deduced from that measurement, which you solely ascribe to Dr. Maskelyne; whereas the most laborious and scientific part of the operation was performed by Dr. Hutton, as may be seen in the Philosophical Transactions of the year 1778, and also in his Tracts lately published, (vol. 2, p. 1 to 68.)

The true state of the question appears to be this: Dr. Maskelyne, by the desire of the Royal Society, took the dimensions of the mountain in 1774, and the two following years; and when he had submitted the report of the angles, lines, and deflections of the plummet, to that learned body, they appeared at a stand, as all the members seemed to shrink from a task of calculation which was then perfectly novel, and requiring not only immense labour, but also a profound and extensive knowledge of mathematical and philosophical science.

At length Dr. Hutton, then a young member, undertook the operation, which he executed with so much success and satisfaction to the Society, that they una-

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nimously voted him a gratuity of two hundred and fifty pounds as a token of their approbation.

London, July 10, 1813.

JUSTITIA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT seems Dr. Clarke considers that the circumstance of different nations, using a similar character, is of itself a conclusive proof of their common origin: (see his Travels, vol. 2, part 1, page 326-7:) a necessary consequence of this mode of reasoning would be, that all the nations of Europe and of Asia, who respectively employ the Roman and Arabic alphabets, are one and the same. In this instance the argument is peculiarly unfortunate. The remains which we possess of the language of the Etruscans, either as preserved upon their monuments, or embodied in the Latin language, sufficiently indicate their Celtic descent.

Hitherto I have endeavoured to combat Dr. Clarke's inferences, admitting his opinion respecting the history of the gems to be correct. It is with some hesitation that I venture to differ from so respectable an authority; but instead of the remote antiquity which he attributes to them, I am inclined to refer them to that class of antiquities which are usually ascribed to the Basilidians, or Gnostics, and which from their anomalous appearance, have more than once misled the enquirer. The date which has been assigned to these so called Gnostic remains, is perhaps too recent; yet they certainly cannot be placed in any period anterior to the Christian era. The symbol engraved upon the onyx, of the bird with a leaf or branch before it, is frequently found accompanied by inscriptions which leave no doubt of its having been considered as significant by the fabricators, whoever they were, of the Gnostic gems. The stelé, or column upon the second, which appears to be terminated by a human head, a kind of rude imitation of some of the Egyptian idols, is equally common under similar circumstances; the characters upon both, which the Doctor terms Phœnician, or Etruscan, are merely arbitrary or cryptographical, and are perhaps intended to express the name of some angel or intelligence, or, which is far more probable, they are utterly devoid of all meaning whatever.

With respect to the pictures described, pp. 409 13, I shall content myself with

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remarking,

remarking, that as it appears from the context that the Arabic inscriptions are in the common character, all idea of "the great antiquity" of "those specimens of the art of painting," is most effectually negatived. The Cuphic character was exclusively used by the Arabs until the middle of the eleventh century. To this succeeded another form of letter, of less body than the former, but perfectly distinct from the modern characters: this intermediate mode of writing is employed in the inscriptions upon the brazen gates of the basilica of St. Peter and St. Paul, and I believe upon many of the Moorish monuments in Spain.

The modern alphabet, or نسخي

(Niskhi,) is of much later origin.

July 29, 1813.

C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TOUR in the VICINITY of CORK.

(See our last Number.)

ENCOURAGED by so favourable and unexpected a change in my health, and highly taken with the beauty of the surrounding country, I was resolved to make my advantage of the accident which had brought me to Ireland, and to still more confirm the re-establishment of my health, by performing occasional pedestrian excursions to view the neighbouring scenery, which is variegated and picturesque in the extreme. Indeed I do not know a situation in most respects so well adapted as the Cove of Cork, to afford a salutary retreat to valetudinarians of every description, but more especially to those of a phthisical habit.

The singular healthiness of the inhabitants of the town, and the salubrity and restorative influence of its air on consumptive constitutions, besides being partly the result of the climate, in common to it and the rest of the island, which is confessedly much milder and more equable than that of Great Britain, are unquestionably in a great measure referable to the physical advantages derived from its local situation; as will better appear from a brief description.

The town is principally situated upon the brow of a hill of considerable height, rising pretty steep from the edge of the bay, and directly exposed to the meridian sun. The hill, which overtops the town behind, effectually shelters it from the keen blasts of the north wind; and the bleakness of the east wind, so prevalent and pernicious to delicate lungs in England, is not a little mitigated by the in-

tervening ridge of hills stretching along and forming the barrier of the harbour in the east. The only wind, in fact, except the south, to the assaults of which the town any where lies open, is that from the west, which occasionally blows with considerable violence, attended with rain, but is not accompanied with the unwholesome vapours ushered in by the east wind, or with the cold and frost of the north. So that, what with its contiguity to the sea, together with the natural defences environing it, the town of Cove enjoys a perennial uniformity and comparative mediocrity of temperature, in a manner peculiar to itself; being rarely visited by the intensity of the winter's cold, or sultriness of the summer's heat, the inconveniency of which is elsewhere so sensibly experienced; while the acclivity on which it is built always preventing the stagnation of the rains, which, throughout the year, fall so abundantly, and facilitating the escape of the filth, which would otherwise be allowed to accumulate, as in most of the other country towns and villages of Ireland, contributes greatly to the general purity, and, necessarily, to the salubrity of the atmosphere.

But, besides the peculiar genialness of the weather and purity of the air, proceeding from these natural causes, pointing out this situation as so eligible a refuge for the consumptive; the sanative influence of the mind upon the body, of acknowledged importance in diseases in general, being in none more conspicuous than in pulmonary affections, whether tubercular or otherwise; the town of Cove is farther recommended by the serenity of mind, so essential to the phthisical, which strangers, on their arrival here, enjoy from the contemplation of the interesting landscape presented on all hands, and from the view of the harbour, one of the most beautiful and capacious in Europe; together with the amusement and agreeable flow of spirits occasioned by the succession of shipping constantly putting in here from all quarters, and the consequent perpetual commercial bustle of the inhabitants.

I shall here close the account of my case, which I considered it as in a great measure my duty to make known to the public, and shall proceed to communicate the result of the observations I afterwards continued to make, both here and elsewhere, in Ireland, rambling at leisure through different parts of the country, and impressed with those pleasurable sensations, which the unexpected recovery of

of

of long-lost health, the prevalence of the most serene weather, the singularity and novelty of the manners of the inhabitants in general, but more especially of the commonalty, and the beauties of one of the richest and most delightful countries in the world, may be supposed to inspire.

The harbour of Cork, which is implied by the Cove of Cork, during inviting weather, especially when enlivened by the presence of a fleet, presents a spectacle of beauty and interest which can scarcely be surpassed. The incessant arrival and departure of men of war and merchantmen, seen gliding along its narrow entrance; the continual intercourse of boats flitting in all directions between the ships in the roadstead and the shore; the near prospect of Spike Island, that of Hawlbowl, and of the lesser isle, with the more distant view of the prominent boundaries of the harbour, richly cultivated, and diversified with numberless villas; all together combine in forming a most animated and exhilarating picture.

The fortifications going forward on Spike Island are certainly curious, and well worthy of a stranger's notice; but their object appears to be not a little absurd; and the vast annual expence with which their building is attended, particularly at the present period, is a lamentable prodigality of the public revenue; for the heights, within gun-shot range on each side of the mouth of the harbour, so completely overlook and command them, that, in the event of an enemy occupying these, and throwing up works, which they could not be prevented from doing, the strength of those upon Spike Island would be of small avail. In reality nothing could have been worse judged than raising any other works here than military barracks, as in the Isle of Wight; no place in the world being naturally better adapted for an extensive military dépôt.

The royal dock-yard and naval storehouses on the island of Hawlbowl, which lies about half a mile from the north shore of the harbour, are still in their infancy, but fast advancing. The island itself is singular, in some parts lofty, picturesque, and excellently calculated for the purpose to which it is converted, supplying all the stone for building the storehouses, and those assigned to the different officers of the works, who occupy extremely commodious, and even elegant dwelling houses, and enjoy eligible situations here. The other isle, or rather rock, situated between Spike and Hawlbowl, and contributing to diver-

sify the surface of the bay, is very properly set apart by government for the reception of gun-powder; the magazine being there chiseled out of the solid rock, the accidental explosion of which, on account of the solitariness and retirement of its situation, would endanger the lives of none around it.

The most desirable situation for a stranger to pitch upon for lodgings is Harbour Row; which is generally well provided with comfortable, if not very fashionable, apartments. Running along in the direction of from east to west, it enjoys the heat of the sun the chief part of the day; and being considerably elevated almost directly above the margin of the water, it commands a most delightful and extensive prospect.

The town is plentifully supplied with every species of provisions; and the inhabitants, the majority of whom depend for their income on their connection with the navy, and shipping in general, are equally thriving as those of the sea-port towns in England; and, in their intercourse with strangers, partake of the hospitality characteristic of the Irish nation elsewhere.

A sojourner in these parts, susceptible of the gratification afforded by viewing the beauties of a fertile and picturesque country, will do well to traverse that lying between the town of Cove and Cloyne, a distance of between six and seven English miles; the excellent cultivation and fine natural scenery of which combined, he will find peculiarly calculated to excite his admiration. The most interesting road is that by what is called the East Ferry, between three and four miles from Cove, where the water is about a quarter of a mile in breadth, and navigable for small ships a considerable way above, and its banks covered with wood and very romantic. The country at this place, as the traveller proceeds towards Cloyne, becomes like a rich extended garden. About a mile beyond the ferry, an agreeable devious road, on the right hand, leads through a variegated and highly cultivated country, to the estate of the Marquis of Thomond; which, when the improvements at present going forward upon it are finished, bids fair to do much credit to its owner's taste. The spacious family mansion here is altogether princely; and the view of the bay of Cove, which the domain commands from a handsome terrace on its brink, looking westward, is strikingly fine. The public road, on the right hand,

land, leading from this to Cloyne, is very broad and handsome; and equally commodious for easy travelling, as the best of those about London. The landscape on each hand every where exhibits a pleasant variety of well-cultivated fields and luxuriant pastures, gently rising hills and corresponding dales, interspersed throughout with the numerous country seats of gentlemen, and well-built farm-houses.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

POSSIBLY you may think the following statement worthy a place in your disseminated magazine.—A few months ago, an Irish gentleman at Paris laboured under so obstinate a constipation, as to baffle all the efforts of the most celebrated medical men of that metropolis. An English surgeon there recollected that he had casually heard that cold applications were sometimes attended with success in this cruel disorder; he resolved to try their effect in the present desperate case. In consequence, he procured a quantity of ice, with which he rubbed the abdomen of the patient incessantly. In somewhat more than an hour the constipation was removed, and the gentleman (now in London) relieved from a state the most painful and disagreeable. Your obedient servant,

Woolwich, CRUMOPHILOS.
25th July, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is well known, that the common purposes to which rockets are generally employed in war by the English, are those of conflagration; as the burning the fleets and towns of our enemies. In all the important bombardments that have taken place within the last six or seven years, on the part of his Majesty, rockets have been used as a part of the effective and bombarding force; and, from the period of their first introduction into the British service, the system of warfare with these engines has, by the indefatigable exertions of Colonel Congreve, been daily improved and extended.

What advantages are derived from the application of the rockets in bombardments, are not necessary here to be mentioned; it is sufficient to state that, however great may be those advantages, they are not the only ones by which his Majesty's service might be benefited from

the use of these instruments. I shall now, therefore, beg to direct the attention of your readers to the advantages likely to result from an extended application of them to other purposes; by first proposing to them the following questions, relative to the destruction of an enemy's fleet at sea, or in port.

1. Whether, if by means of rockets, a vessel of moderate burden can be driven upon an undisturbed sea to any given distance beyond that of cannon shot, an enemy's fleet becalmed, in any given place, could not be destroyed by fire-ships, or craft of the nature of fire-ships, sent in among it by the impelling force of these machines?

2. Whether the boom across the Boulogne harbour could not be cleared by certain fire-vessels of moderate burden, and the burning of the flotilla lying there, be effected by the introduction of such vessels into the harbour by the military rockets?

3. Whether a fleet in any port of the enemy could not be destroyed by fire-vessels sent in against it by the power of the rockets?

4. Whether, if when the enemy is at sea for the invasion of this country, his flotilla could not be most effectually burnt, (without any serious hazard to ourselves) by fire-ships dispersed among it by the military rockets?

The solutions to the above questions are left to those who are better able to decide them by experiments than myself. Theoretically, I find that the powers of the rockets (I always mean the Congreve rockets) are quite capable of the purposes here adverted to; and that they are practically so may be readily ascertained by experiments with small craft, upon any body of water of proper extent; whereof the effects upon these being known, those upon vessels of greater tonnage would be determined from analogy.

We have, in support of these projects, every extent of rocket-force that may be required; we are not confined to a single machine for the execution of what may be premeditated, but may employ ten or twenty, or thirty of them, or as many as we please, in the enterprise. Thus, a chain of rockets may be carried through the whole length of the hull of the vessel, or even several chains, if it be necessary; and by having perforations in the rockets at certain places, the combustible materials of the fire-ship will become ignited, and the vessel be in a complete blaze when

when it reaches the enemy. Add to this, the important consideration that not the life of one individual is risked in the attempt; that being made in a calm beyond the reach of artillery, favoured by the darkness of night, and when not the smallest suspicion of danger haunts the mind of the enemy, what mischief might not be accomplished under such circumstances? I affirm, that if vessels can be thus introduced into the enemy's harbours, the destruction of his shipping will remain no longer a difficulty.

Having now described a method by which an enemy may be annoyed at sea, I proceed to point out another use of the rockets, to the discomfiture of an enemy in the field.

Every one at all acquainted with the nature and horrors of a battle on land, need not be informed that a charge made by a large body of cavalry against infantry, is one of the most frightful and dismaying scenes that the imagination can possibly depict, and the consequences, in many instances, the most disastrous to the infantry. To devise therefore any additional means by which such consequences may be averted, or the infantry preserved from annihilation, is to render to the service a most signal benefit. It is to this most desirable end I now propose that carriages similar to the ancient chariots of war be adopted—that these, on the advance of the cavalry to the charge, be sent against them by the sole power of the rockets; the carriages to contain in each of their fronts a row of rockets, laid in different directions, to be fired at any given instant by the rockets impelling the machines. For the roar of the rockets—the dreadful quantities of shot and flame which they vomit forth, and the devastating arms of the chariot, need only be contemplated to form a proper notion of the death and confusion they would be capable of creating. It is scarcely perhaps conceivable, to what extent disorder would be carried in the enemy's squadrons by these chariots; considering the nature of the horses against which they would act, and the terror which such spirited animals are thrown into by any novel appearance of danger.

Similar to the above invention, would be the rockets themselves armed, though not capable of such extensive destruction. It appears a good expedient, however, where the ground will not admit of

a free action of the chariots; for here, as in the other case, will flame, shot, and sword, be concentrated in one instrument.

It is plain that the rockets are capable of being armed; if not so terrifically as the chariots, very dangerously so; and from their immense powers, it is also evident that they are, when so armed, capable of producing the havoc above mentioned. If a rocket will range unarmed to the distance of five hundred yards, when fired nearly horizontally, (as they always must be in this description of service,) they will suffer but little diminution of power to effect this range, by being armed; and the arms may be so shaped, as to cause the rocket to move more horizontally throughout its flight, an advantage which, in the present instance, could not well be dispensed with. The lath, or rod also, which generally encumbers the rocket in the common projections, will in this case be rendered, if not altogether, in a great measure useless.

Those who are curious in the calculation of the effects of the machines under the above circumstances, I refer to my *Treatise on the Theory of Rockets*, lately published.*

W. MOORE.

Woolwich, July 10, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

READING the "*Sundry Queries*," in your independent and useful publication, I observe some inquiry for a remedy or general specific for the *Ague*. I can inform the inquiring friend, once I was much afflicted with that dreadful lazy intermitting fever. Various medicines were administered, and nothing succeeded for thirteen weeks. At last, when worn down to a skeleton, and bordering on despair, I was advised to take the cold bath while the fit was on, and immediately to be put to bed (made warm) between the blankets. Your "*Reader*" may startle at this Herculean nonherbal remedy; but it succeeded: my lazy companion made a faint attack the

* We have performed our promise to the author, in giving place to the above, but not without compunction, because war, without any justifiable cause, is the greatest of human crimes, and we wish to aid none of the machinery of such wars. The paper is however an instructive lesson. EDITOR.

next

next day after I had bathed, and I have never since had the slightest attack. This cure I am afraid will not induce persons afflicted to "go and do likewise:" but I have no doubt, if courage could be obtained, the same application and the same treatment would produce the same effect, which was a cure by a violent perspiration being obtained. But as I have had opportunity sufficient to know the truth of my observation and fears, I have found it necessary to recommend other means where this was refused; and if your goodness will excuse my liberty, I will give your "Reader" one recipe which I have known to cure in several instances:

R Prepared kali, 2 drachms, 3ij.

Pure water, 7 oz.

Sp. Cinnamon, 1½ oz.

Water of ammonia, ½ oz.

Syrup of Tolu, ½ oz.

- Three table-spoonfuls to be taken every 4 hours with a teacupful of camomile tea after each dose.

And if your "Reader" will use or recommend either of the above, he will experience success.

JUSTITIA.

Minorics.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT, in a number of your Magazine, requests to be informed of a cure for the tooth-ache. Although I am unacquainted with any remedy, which will give immediate ease in that severe pain, yet I can inform your correspondent how the tooth-ache may be effectually prevented. I was very much tortured by that cruel pain, about twenty years ago, but since that time, by using flowers of sulphur as a tooth-powder, I have been wholly free from any pain of the teeth ever since. Let the teeth and gums be well rubbed with a hard tooth-brush, using the sulphur as a tooth-powder, every night going to bed; and if it was done after dinner, it would be so much the better. My wife and some of my children have been effectually cured of the tooth-ache by acting as above. I communicated this remedy to several friends, and it never failed of success, after practising it for a reasonable time. It preserves the teeth surprisingly, and communicates no smell whatsoever to the mouth. Perhaps ignorance or interest may despise the simplicity of this remedy; yet I am confident that if it was

universally practised one dentist would be sufficient for a large city.

Dublin,
9th July, 1813.

WM. B—K.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, E. T. Pilgrim, brings forward several texts of scripture, which, taken separately, might be construed to discourage women's preaching; but, in candour, he ought to have noticed other texts explanatory of those which he has quoted.

If Paul intended that the texts "Let your women (or, as I think it should be translated, let your wives) keep silence in the churches; for it is not permitted unto them to speak, but (they are commanded) to be under obedience, as also saith the law: and if they will learn any thing, let them ask their husbands at home; for it is a shame for women to speak in the church," 1 Cor. xiv. 34, 35: and, "Let the woman learn in silence, with all subjection; but I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence," 1 Tim. ii. v. 11, 12. I say, if Paul intended that these texts should exclude women from prophesying, which he defines, "speaking unto men, to edification and exhortation and comfort," 1 Cor. xiv. 3, he surely would not have observed, that "every woman that prayeth or prophesieth with her head uncovered (or unveiled), dishonoureth her head," 1 Cor. xi. 5. We read that "Philip the Evangelist had four daughters, virgins, which did prophesy," Acts, xxi. 9; and, that "male and female are one in Christ Jesus," Galatians, iii. 28. Cruden, in his excellent Concordance, referring to 1 Cor. xiv. 1, 3, 4. defines prophesying to be "explaining scripture, preaching, or speaking to the church in public."

We never hear any objection made to pious women writing on religious subjects. Many women have done much good by their excellent publications. Whose works have been more read, or tended to more edification, than those of Hannah More? Why, then, should we confine the tongues more than the pens of pious women, when they use them "to edification, exhortation, and comfort?" Paul was sensible of the assistance which they afforded him, and says, "Help those women which laboured with me in the gospel." Phil. iv. 3.

L.
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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE following prices of provision,
and a column which shews the en-
creased price per cent. were extracted
from accounts kept at the Board of

Green-cloth, St. James's, and given to me
by the late Sir Hervey Strachey, bart.
Pray allow them a place in the Monthly
Magazine.

JOHN MIDDLETON,

Lambeth, Aug. 1813.

ARTICLES.	Price in 1797.	Price in 1798.	Price in 1799.	Price in 1800.	Price in 1801.	Price in 1802.	Price in 1803.	Price in 1804.	Price in 1805.	Price in 1806.	Price in 1807.	Increase per cent. from 1797 to 1807, inclusive.
Beef, per lb. . . .	s. d. 0 7	s. d. 0 7½	s. d. 0 7½	s. d. 0 8	s. d. 0 10½	s. d. 0 10½	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 0 9	s. d. 0 9	s. d. 0 9½	s. d. 0 9	£. s. d. 28 11 5
Veal, ditto . . .	0 9	0 9½	0 9½	0 10½	1 1	1 1½	0 11	0 11½	1 0½	0 11	0 11	22 4 5
Mutton, ditto . .	0 7	0 6½	0 7	0 8	0 10½	0 10½	0 9½	0 9	0 8½	0 8½	0 8½	21 8 6½
Lamb, qrs. . . .	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	50 0 0
Pork, per lb. . .	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 10	1 1	1 1½	0 11½	0 10	0 10½	0 10	0 11	37 10 0
Pullets	3 3	3 9	3 6	4 0	4 0	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 9	4 9	4 9	46 3 0
Chickens	2 6	2 6	3 0	3 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	3 6	3 9	4 0	4 0	58 12 2
Butter	1 1½	1 1½	1 2	1 4½	1 5	1 6	1 6	1 7½	1 7	1 6	1 7	40 18 6
Cheese, per lb. .	0 8½	0 8½	0 8½	0 10	1 0	0 11	0 11	0 10	0 10½	0 10½	0 10½	25 10 1
Bacon, ditto . .	0 11	0 11	0 10	0 11	1 0	1 2	1 1	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	9 1 9
Eggs	14 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	24 0	21 0	18 0	14 0	21 0	18 0	17 0	21 8 0
Bread	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 5½	0 6	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 4½	0 4½	56 6 8

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last number I observe an account of the proceedings that took place at Bristol, on occasion of forming a society for the purpose of bettering the condition of the poor; in that account I notice a speech said to have been made by a Mr. Ensor, in which he is reported to have said, "that the effect of increased charity to the poor, has been an increase of poverty and wretchedness, and that he apprehends the best method of improving their situation, is to render them independent." In this I entirely agree; but it appears to me that the best and most effectual method to render them independent, is to leave them entirely to themselves; full scope would then be given to the principle of necessity, the main-spring of exertion, and consequently of improvement. But the poor appear to be considered as a distinct race of beings from their superiors—as a sort of brutes incapable of any improvement of themselves: because they are inferior to them in civilization, in morals and information they imagine they make no progress; whereas I have no doubt that the poor of this country are not only superior to those of most other countries, but that the poor of this period are much superior to those of a century ago.

June 9, 1813.

J. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to add the following remarks to your very sensible, patriotic, and Christian observations on the Bible Society, p. 331, of your Magazine for May last.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, in printing the sacred records in all languages, invites men of every country to publish what they think may promote the true religion upon earth. Therefore I hope I am no stranger to the spirit and zeal which animate them, even when I advance, that a critical edition should have prevented their giving in their French Bible, such passages as are, in the first place, directly opposite to their own intentions; secondly, contrary to the meaning of the sacred authors.

It is bold, I confess, in an humble individual, to come forward with such an assertion, respecting the work of a society which ranks amongst its patrons, the greater part of the illustrious members of the royal family; which is sup-

ported by a considerable number of the nobility of the land, and the dignitaries of the church; which unites in one body a no small proportion of the ministers of state, and of the judges and senators of the realm." Indeed, I should have remained silent, had I not been impressed with the merits of the French Bible, published at Geneva in 1805, which is the work of truly learned and modest men; which agrees both with the declared intentions of the society, and the true reading of the scriptures; and yet, which expresses the sense more faithfully and clearly than the French stereotype Bible, published by the society in 1811, six years later!

1. It is evident that the Bible Society wish the conversion to christianity of all men, of the Jew first, and also of the Gentiles. They wish of course that nothing should appear in their new versions, contrary to the high veneration due to the son of God. But says St. Jerom. "*nobis solet a Judæis pro infamia objici, quod Salvator noster sub Dei fuerit maledicto,*" (Tom. iv. p. 259.) The passage here alluded to, is Deut. xxi. 23, which is given in the society's French Bible as follows:

"*Son corps mort ne demeurera point la nuit sur le bois, mais tu ne manqueras point de l'ensevelir le même jour; car celui qui est pendu est malédiction de Dieu.*"

"His dead body shall not remain all night upon the tree, but thou shalt not fail to bury it the same day, for he that is hanged is curse [accursed] of God."

The enemies of Christ have applied to him this passage; but can it be the intention of the Bible Society to offer that curse as an inducement to become his disciple? Is not the mere idea that he was accursed of God, sufficient to prevent the conversion of those who are ignorant of his doctrine? Without at present considering in what manner the declaration of Moses could, in any shape, apply to Jesus Christ; what a strange notion must they have of God's justice and mercy, who think that he curses the man who is hanged! Many persons have been executed, though innocent of the crimes of which they were accused; were they also accursed by the Almighty?

The pastors and professors of Geneva translate Deut. xxi. 22, and 23, as follows:

"*Quand on aura fait mourir un homme coupable d'un crime digne de mort, et qu'on l'aura pendu à un gibet; vous n'y laisserez point*

point son cadavre pendant la nuit, mais vous l'enterrez le même jour, parcequ'un cadavre pendu est un objet d'horreur."

"When a man shall be put to death guilty of a capital crime, and he shall be hanged on a tree, you shall not leave his corpse during the night upon the tree, but you shall bury it the same day, because a thus exposed corpse is a horrible object."

Considering how much the sight of punishments contributes to harden the spectators, and perhaps to multiply crimes amongst the lower classes of society, we discover in such a precept much wisdom and foresight, a law truly worthy of the Jewish lawgiver. We feel ourselves naturally inclined to the approbation and observance of statutes of this kind; we perceive their tendency to the promotion of the public welfare. And we do not look for a mystical interpretation, when the natural one is satisfactory and good.

2. That it must be contrary to the meaning of Moses to apply to Christ any *curse of God*, will appear clear enough, if we recollect the sublime ideas concerning the Messiah, conveyed by the many prophecies relating to him, contained in the Pentateuch. We shall content ourselves with quoting that one only which is a few chapters before the passage introduced above. Moses says to the Israelites, Deut. xviii. 15, 16, 17, 18. "*The Lord thy God will raise up unto thee a prophet from the midst of thee, of thy brethren, like unto me; unto him ye shall hearken. And the Lord said, I will raise them up a prophet, and will put my words in his mouth, and he shall speak unto them all that I shall command him.*" &c. &c. How is it possible to reconcile so grand notions of Christ's divine mission and obedience with the alledged words?

Authorities besides are not wanting to prove that the words of *God*, ought to be omitted in the translations of Deut. xxi. 23. The apostle St. Paul does not employ them when he quotes the passage, Gal. iii. 13. *Χριστὸς ἡμᾶς ἐξηγάσεν ἕκ τῆς κατάρας τοῦ νόμου, γεγόμενος ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν πατέρα γέγραπται γάρ· Ἐπικατάρατος πᾶς ὁ κρεμάμενος ἐπὶ ξύλῳ.*

It is in consequence of this omission of the apostle that St. Jerom, *loco citato*, says, *Mihi videtur—post passionem Christi, et in Hebraeis, et in nostris Codicibus, ab aliquo Dei nomen appositum; ut infamiam nobis inureret, qui in Christum maledictum a Deo credimus.*"

Kennicott, (Diss. Gen. § 81, 84, 4, 85,) MONTHLY MAG. No. 245,

and Dr. Gerard, (Inst. of Bib. Crit. p. 24,) think also that "the word *God* was probably added to the Heb. and 70, by the Jews, out of hatred to the Christians, and to the Sam. perhaps by Symmachus."

Other interpreters have supposed that the Hebrew words, קללת אלהים, meant a blasphemer, an idolater, *Deo maledicens*. And, as by the Jewish law the punishment of the blasphemers was stoning, they said that they were hanged when dead after being stoned. (Vide Vitringa, Sac. Obs. lib. ii. cap. xii. p. 199.)

If it be allowed to hazard a conjecture after so respectable authorities, perhaps the true elucidation may be found in observing how defective the Hebrew is in adjective nouns and comparative degree. To express a superlative the Jews were obliged to repeat the same noun two or three times, or to make use of another substantive noun. Now it is easy to understand that when you translate such idioms, word for word, in our modern languages, you run the risk either of being unintelligible, or of giving a wrong idea of the author's meaning. The name of *God* awakes in our mind the idea of the supreme, eternal, all wise, all-good, all-mighty, Creator. But in the Old Testament his name is often employed to designate nothing but remarkable extension. Then these words of *God* mean only *very great*. For instance, we find the *mountain of God*, Gen. xxii. 14. Exodus iii. 1, iv. 27, xviii. 5, xxiv. 13. Numbers x. 77. 1 Kings xix. 8, and in sundry other passages. *The city of God*, Psalm xli. 4. *The river of God*, Psalm lxxv. 9. *The cedars of God*, Psalm lxxx. 10, &c. &c. very probably for the *very great mountain*, the *very great city*, the *very great river*, the *very great cedars*, &c.

Though the apostles have many hebraisms in their writings, you do not find such use of the name of *God* in the New Testament.

There is a curious example of this Hebrew expression in 1 Sam. xiv. 15, where it is said that the Philistines were so much afraid of Jonathan, that they had "*a trembling of God*." Now there is too much absurdity in the supposition that the Supreme Being can have any fear, any trembling, that he should know of any danger. Those two ideas are inconsistent.—The English Bible renders this passage, with great propriety,

"So it was a very great trembling."

The French stereotype Bible of the society,

ciety, wishing to translate word for word, has,

"Ce fut comme une frayeur envoyée de Dieu."

"It was as a fright sent of God."

But confessedly *envoyée* is not in the text. The Geneva Bible translates,

"Une frayeur extraordinaire saisit tous les habitants du pays."

"An extraordinary fright seized all the inhabitants of the country."

Considering that there are so many examples where the name of the Deity is used in the Hebrew for the idea of remarkable in extent or degree, (or something equivalent);—considering the authority of Moses himself, and of the apostle St. Paul;—considering the opinion of St. Jerom, Dr. Kennicott, and Dr. Gerard;—considering the sense put upon these words, (Deut. xxi. 23,) by the pastors and professors of Geneva;—considering the impropriety of making use of God's name in such passage, we think ourselves authorized in concluding that קללת אלהים ought not to be translated, "is curse of God," "*est malédiction de Dieu*," as it is in the French stereotype Bible, 1811.

A little attention to the primitive meaning of the word קלל, may perhaps farther clear up the passage, and remove from it the idea of cursing.

The more respectable the Bible Society is by the high characters who compose it, the more incumbent upon them is it to publish improved foreign versions, not inferior to the English Bible. You said very justly, Sir, "One would wish the Bible Society to appoint a committee

for preparing a critical edition of the Scriptures."

THEOPH. ABAUZIT,
Min. of the church of Geneva, Min. of
St. Martin Orgars, and chaplain to
the French hospital.

Kensington-square, July 10, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE just finished, and am on the point of committing to the press, a book, the subject of which is the Lives of Edward and John Philips, the nephews of Milton. The publications of these persons are extremely numerous, and many of them exceedingly scarce. I have, however, succeeded in procuring every thing it was material for me to consult, with the exception of two pamphlets:—

1. Montelion; a prophetic Almanack for the year 1660.

2. Mercurius Verax; or, the Prisoner's Prognostications for 1675. Both octavo, but I believe as small as our present twelves.

If, among your numerous readers, this notice should catch the eye of any gentleman possessing either or both of these pamphlets, he would confer on me a singular favour by allowing me, either under his roof or my own, to examine them, so as to enable me to give an account of their contents, and to draw from them any information that might throw light upon the literary or political history of the above-named persons.

Any answer to the above inquiries may be addressed to me at the house of Mr. Murray, bookseller, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

WILLIAM GODWIN.

London, Aug. 14, 1813.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT of the late GRANVILLE SHARP, Esq. a distinguished PATRIOT and PHILANTHROPIST.

THIS eminent and exemplary character was grandson of that great ornament of literature, and undaunted defender of religious and civil liberty, Dr. JOHN SHARP; who, in the early part of the reign of William and Mary, was elected Archbishop of York, from the rank of private life, without holding any inferior dignity in the church, or travelling from see to see through translations. He was raised over the head of his contemporaries to the highest rank in the church, of which he was the brightest ornament; and his sermons still hold

pre-eminence among those of the most distinguished of our prelates.

Dr. Thomas Sharp, son of the archbishop, and father of Granville, was Prebendary of Durham, and Archdeacon of Northumberland. He was father of Dr. John Sharp, also Prebendary of Durham, and Rector of Hartbourne in Northumberland, and of Thomas Sharp, A.M. Rector of Bamburg, or Bamburg Castle, in the same county, who restored the inhabitants of that extensive parish to the possession of the large estates bequeathed them by Lord Crewe, of which they had been unjustly deprived by former incumbents, and with the proceeds he founded schools, maintained the indigent,

gent, and distributed corn and bread to the poor at a low price.

Dr. Thomas Sharp, archdeacon of Northumberland, was also father of the late William Sharp, Esq. the eminent surgeon in the Old Jewry; and of James Sharp, Esq. of Leadenhall-street, whose mechanical genius suggested most of the improvements which have taken place in wheel-carriages and stove-grates, and who declined accepting the office of Alderman of London when Sir Watkin Lewes was chosen, in 1772; as well as of Granville Sharp, Esq. whose lamented death it was our late duty to record.

If any man of the present age deserved the name of philanthropist, it was Granville Sharp. His whole life was one continued struggle to improve the condition of mankind, sometimes by his literary labours, and at other times by more active services. To commiserate the unfortunate, in him seemed to be a radical instinct, which by its force overpowered the cold and prudential maxims, by which the conduct of the generality of the world is too often regulated. Those prejudices, which would exclude the oppressed of any country, condition, or complexion, from the rights of humanity, were to him entirely unknown. The African torn from his country, and the sailor pressed from his family, ever found in him an eloquent and successful advocate.

In his treatise *on the Injustice and dangerous Tendency of tolerating Slavery*, his arguments, though sometimes diffuse, are strong and convincing. In that work he clearly proved, that the law of nature, deduced from philosophical reasonings, supposes an equality among all mankind, independent of the laws of society; nor can any social compact allow one man to surrender his liberty, with the property of his person, to any other,—a barter for which he can receive nothing in exchange of equal value.

The circumstance which chiefly contributed to call the attention of Mr. Granville Sharp to the consideration of slavery, and its evil effects on society, as it is curious, and develops in a high degree the excellent qualities of his heart, shall be fully detailed. It has this peculiarity, also, that on its merits the law of England was ascertained, concerning the right to freedom of every person treading on English soil; about which many eminent lawyers had entertained different opinions. The case was this:—a poor negro lad, of the name of Somerset, la-

bouring under a disorder that had been deemed incurable, and which had partly deprived him of his sight, was abandoned by his owner as a useless article of property, and turned into the streets of London, to support his miserable existence by precarious charity. The poor creature, in this destitute and forlorn condition, was expiring on the pavement of one of the most public streets in London, when Mr. Sharp chanced to pass that way. This gentleman beheld him with that sympathy which was characteristic of him, and caused him to be immediately removed to Saint Bartholomew's hospital, attended personally to his wants, and had the happiness in a short time to see him restored, by proper medical assistance and food, to the full enjoyment of his health and sight. The hand of beneficence extended still further its fostering care; Mr. Sharp clothed him, and procured him a comfortable employment in the service of a lady of his acquaintance.

Two years elapsed: the circumstance and even the name of the poor negro had escaped the memory of his benefactor, when Mr. Sharp received a letter from a person of the name of Somerset, confined in the Poultry-Compter, stating no cause for his commitment, but humbly intreating the protection of that goodness, which had formerly preserved his life, to save him from a greater calamity. The humanity of Mr. Granville Sharp led him instantly to the prison, where he found the same poor negro who had been the object of his former compassion. His master, by whom he had been discarded in sickness and misery, and who had abandoned him to the world as an unserviceable and dying creature, seeing him accidentally behind the carriage of the lady to whom Mr. Sharp had recommended him as a servant, and perceiving that he had recovered his health and strength, seized him in the street, pulled him down from the chariot, and caused him to be sent to prison as a runaway slave. Mr. Sharp waited immediately upon the lord-mayor,* who caused the master and the poor negro to be summoned before him, when, after a long hearing, that upright and well-informed magistrate decided that the master had no property in the person of the negro in this country; and that, consequently, as there was no other charge against him,

* William Nash, esq.

he was perfectly free, and at liberty to depart wherever he pleased.* The master instantly, however, seized the unfortunate black by the collar, in the presence of Mr. Sharp and the lord-mayor, and insisted on his right to keep him as his property. Mr. Sharp claimed the protection of the English law against the master; and, causing him to be taken into immediate custody, exhibited articles of the peace against him for an assault and battery. The lord-mayor took cognizance of the charge, and the master was committed and compelled to find bail for his appearance at the sessions to take his trial for the offence. Thus the great question of slavery, which involved the honour of England as well as the fate of thousands, was brought fairly before

* On this occasion Mr. Sharp was nearly foiled by the tergiversation of a great lawyer. He once told the Editor of this Magazine, that previously to his appearance before the lord-mayor, he prepared himself by consulting BLACKSTONE'S Commentaries, and finding a passage to his purpose, he took a note of the chapter and page. Accordingly, during the heat of the argument before the magistrate, he triumphantly referred to the authority of Blackstone; and on being challenged to adduce the passage by the opposite party, he borrowed the lord-mayor's copy; but on turning to the identical chapter and folio, *no such passage was to be found!* Mr. Sharpe was of course greatly confounded, because he had rested much on the reasoning and authority of Blackstone, and nothing but the liberal feeling of Nash, the lord-mayor, secured his final victory. On returning home, he assured himself that his reference to Blackstone was correct; but on a comparison of books, it appeared that Mr. Sharp had the first, and the lord-mayor a subsequent edition. On this discovery, and being now involved in a law-suit on the very question, he waited upon Mr. Justice Blackstone, who, on receiving suitable explanation, frankly told him that it was true that that and many other passages favourable to public liberty were to be found in his first edition, which had been struck out of the subsequent ones; and that he had been led to suppress them on the urgent remonstrances of LORD MANSFIELD, and some other of his brother judges. The anecdote is of value, because it shows the depth of the conspiracy which exists against English liberty; and because it may perhaps lead some person, who is possessed of an original edition of Blackstone, to point out the suppressed or altered passages in a future number of the Monthly Magazine,

an English court of justice. A *certiorari* was obtained to remove the cause into the court of King's Bench, whence it was submitted to the twelve judges, who unanimously concurred in opinion, that the master had acted criminally, and thereby emancipated for ever the race of blacks from a state of slavery while they remained on British ground!

Having succeeded so well in the first instance, his mind was naturally led to make further endeavours to benefit the condition of oppressed Africans. He observed many of these people begging about the streets of London, and conceived the idea of sending them back to their native country, for the double purpose of ameliorating their own condition, and, at the same time, introducing the seeds of civilization into Africa. These people he collected together to a very considerable number, and, at his sole expense, sent them back to Africa, where they formed a colony, and built themselves a town, which, in compliment to their benefactor, they named Granville. It is situated on the river Sierra Leone, not far from the newly established settlement of Free Town, of which it may be considered to have been the precursor.

In the discussion of the important question, concerning the legality of those horrible instruments of arbitrary power—PRESS WARRANTS, Mr. Sharp displayed the same energy that he had done in the case of Somerset. A freeman of London, of the name of Mellichip, had been impressed into the service of the navy. Mr. Sharp applied to Mr. Alderman Bull, then lord-mayor, for an order for his discharge, which that magistrate, ever watchful over the liberties of the people, and incorruptibly pure in the administration of public justice, instantly granted. The commanding officer of the press-gang had previously removed Mellichip to the Nore, in order to place him beyond the limits of the city jurisdiction. Mr. Sharp then caused the Court of King's Bench to be immediately moved for a writ of Habeas Corpus, to bring the body of Mellichip into court, which being of course complied with, Mr. Sharp insisted, that there being no charge against him for a breach of the laws, but being detained under the pretended authority of an impress-warrant, the court, as guardians of the liberty of the subject, was bound to discharge him. Lord Mansfield felt himself compelled to acquiesce in the constitutional justice of this

this demand, and ordered Mellichip to be set at liberty.

It was to the active humanity and patriotism of Mr. Sharp, that the glorious and immortal *Society for abolishing the slave-trade* owes its origin. This society has since extended itself into several countries in Europe, and through all the states in America; and to its persevering exertions under the direction of Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP, the nation is indebted for the removal of the foul stain of the slave-trade. Its purpose was effected, not by violence, intrigue, or corruption, but by the force of truth and reason. Mr. Sharp covered the country with tracts, containing facts and arguments on the subject, till his cause became irresistible. Of this excellent society, Mr. Sharp was the president from its first institution.

In his political principles, he was always the ardent and zealous friend of liberty, and he neglected no opportunity to defend its principles, and assert the neglected rights of the people. He was at all times the warm advocate of *parliamentary Reform*, and recommended a plan to the public, founded on the earliest principles and practices of the British constitution. He proposed to restore the ancient *tithings* by which the whole country was formerly incorporated into societies of *ten men* each, who were joint security for the legal and peaceable demeanor of each other, and who elected, annually, from among themselves, a conservator of the peace, called the *tithing-man*. Ten of these societies he proposed to unite into a larger body, denominated, agreeably to ancient practice, the *Hundred*, who should elect annually their *head constable*; and ten of these bodies again to form the largest assembly of the *Thousand*, who should annually elect, upon the original principles of the British constitution, their *elder* or *magistrate*. All trivial causes and disputes he proposed to have settled once a month by a jury of twelve men, in the *Hundred-court*, before the constable; and all causes of a superior nature, and all appeals from the Hundred, were to be decided in the court of the *Thousand*, before the alderman and a jury of their peers. The whole body of the people were to form, in this manner, the *national Militia*; each Thousand to constitute a regiment, the elder or magistrate to be their colonel; and each Hundred to constitute a company, the constable of each, for the time being, to be their cap-

tain. So many of the thousands to be summoned once in every year, by their magistrate, as would have a right to vote in their respective hundreds before the constable, in the choice of a six hundred and fifty-eighth part of the representative legislature, and without expense to the candidate or loss of time to the voter.

Mr. Sharp has shewn that the division of this kingdom into tithings and hundreds, was instituted at first by Alfred. He likewise demonstrated, in his treatise on this subject, that such a division is thoroughly consistent with the most perfect state of liberty that man is capable of enjoying, and yet competent, nevertheless, to answer all the necessary purposes of mutual defence, to secure the due execution of just and equal laws, and maintain the public peace. Neither does this system of government want either the prescription of antiquity, or the test of experience to recommend it to our notice. It reduced to order the Israelitish armies in the wilderness, and diffused comparative happiness through this kingdom, from the time of its royal institutor, to the epoch of the Norman conquest.

His family connections, and his education, led him on all occasions to support the religion of the established church. He always dreaded popery, but was on every occasion liberal towards the dissenters. His zeal led him therefore to recommend the establishment of an episcopal church in America, and he had the honour of introducing their first bishops for consecration to the Archbishop of Canterbury. America has, however, no established religion. The constitution of that country can neither establish nor prohibit any mode of worship which any individual may think proper to adopt.

—In the unfortunate war which ended in the separation of America from Great Britain, the virtue and patriotism of this gentleman suggested to the Congress the idea of having recourse to him, as a means of bringing about a reconciliation between the two countries. Two commissioners (Dr. Franklin and Silas Dean) were accordingly dispatched to Paris, for the purpose of transmitting to Mr. Sharp, in London, proposals for the British government. Mr. Sharp delivered the propositions to Lord George Germain, who was then the American minister; and, the terms not being acceded to by the English ministry, the commissioners returned, and America was declared independent on the 4th day of July,

July, 1776, in consequence of this refusal.*

The wide scale on which Mr. Sharp acted through life, and the various interests his schemes have mingled with, certainly designate him as no common character; and, though his writings have hitherto been ineffectual in producing a recurrence to our first constitutional principles, though his colony settled in Africa did not succeed, and press-warrants are still tolerated by our jurisprudence, yet the maxims he inculcated, and the steady perseverance he evinced, through the course of a long life, in the cause of liberty and justice, will not be without their effect. Exemplary conduct and good sentiments are never totally lost, if consigned to the guardianship of the press.

Mr. Sharp was designed for the law, but he never practised. He was afterwards in the ordnance-office; but having a genteel competency, and disapproving of the American war, he gave up his place, and took chambers in the Temple, where he resided many years till his death. Free from every domestic incumbrance, he there applied his mind to the pursuit of general knowledge. He was an able linguist, both ancient and modern, well-read in divinity, and in the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures; extensively acquainted with law, an enlightened politician, and a great amateur of music. He devoted every Sunday night to the harp, of which he was extremely fond. This, however, was meant as a devotional exercise, since the Psalms of David, sung in Hebrew by himself, were the constant accompaniments of his instrument. On these occasions, his venerable appearance, his fine expressive countenance, united to his vivacious manner, presented to his auditors the most lively appearance of bardic enthusiasm. A perfect orthodox Christian in his belief, he had too much good sense to fall into those narrow bigoted sentiments, which disgrace the rigid profes-

sion of many otherwise excellent characters; he therefore relaxed sometimes into innocent gaiety, and has been seen amusing himself at a convivial meeting, held at a tavern in Fleet-street, once every week, for the purpose of singing old English madrigals. His voice was good, and his judgment and execution considerable. This partiality for music, also, made him an invariable attendant at the cathedral-service of Saint Paul's, the organ of which place, and its chaunts, he thought excellent.

Mr. Sharp's literary labours were principally directed to theology, politics, and juridical economy. We are indebted to him for several excellent papers in the Monthly Magazine, of which he was always a constant reader and zealous patron. In his Dissertation on the Prophecies, he differs from Dr. Williams and Bishop Newton, in many important particulars. In another tract he became the defender of the doctrines of original sin, of the existence and operations of the devil, and of the athanasian mystery of the trinity. He exerted himself to abolish the Gothic practice of duelling, proving that the decision of private quarrels by private combat is contrary to law; and that when one of the parties falls, the survivor is guilty of *wilful murder*; a conclusion in which few thinking men will differ from him. His work entitled "*Legal Means of Political Reformation*," and his "*View of the State of Government under the System of Frankpledge*," are monuments of his patriotism, which rank him among the Hampdens and Sidneys of his country.

Mr. SHARP was the first president, and a principal benefactor of the British and Foreign Bible Society; and since his decease the committee of that excellent society have published a formal resolution, expressive of their high sense of his public services and private virtues.

His last public act was to lend the great authority of his name to an association against admitting Catholics to all the privileges of the constitution. We have already observed, that he had a dread of popery, which might be said to be hereditary, and which influenced all his conversations and opinions, particularly on theological subjects. This too was mixed with certain notions derived from the book of Revelations, and his notion that popery and arbitrary power are always in close alliance. In the grandson of a revolutionary archbishop, these

* We are promised copies of this correspondence, and it will astonish our readers, if we are rightly informed, to learn that the American patriots proposed to return to their allegiance, provided a reform was made in the British parliament, so that it should truly represent the nation, and that America should be allowed to send representatives. What a price has corruption paid to maintain its criminal ascendancy!

these opinions of a good man will be excused, even by those who as conscientiously differ from him in opinion, or who suffer from his zeal on that occasion.

Mr. Sharp, like many other great men, had one weak point, which within a few years has influenced many of his reasonings and practices. He was always tenacious of his critical knowledge of the original scriptures, and he had through life been struck with the supposed prophecies contained in the Revelations ascribed to St. John. He believed therefore, from what he deemed unerring signs, that the *millennium* was at hand, that wars would cease through miraculous interposition, and that the reign of Christ would be established for a thousand years. He had so fully assured himself on this head, that he referred to living personages most of the monsters and enigmatical persons alluded to in the apocryphal book ascribed to St. John, and had fixed for the commencement of the terrestrial reign of Christ on the spring of the year 1311! Though such reveries in an ordinary person would have provoked mirth; yet this good man expressed his opinions with such earnestness, and with such an anxious desire to convince his auditors, and *the reign of Anti-Christ has been so visible of late years*, that his friends were led, at least to hope, that Mr. Sharp might on this subject speak the language of inspired prophecy. It was some supposed connection which he saw between the pope and some monster described in the Revelations, that led him to enter with so much ardour into his late opposition to the relief proposed to be given to the catholics; yet how many good men like him have been the dupes of prophecies!—Newton himself was a dreamer on this subject—every age has been the dupe of them—they have always been the tools by means of which crafty men have wrought on the vulgar—and their influence even in this thinking nation is proved by the annual sale of 450,000 of the almanac containing the prophecies of the astrological seer of Royston!

Mr. Sharp possessed a very extensive library, wherein a theologian, lawyer, classical scholar, politician, antiquary, or orientalist, might have found ample amusement, suited to their different tastes. His collection of Bibles is esteemed the best in the kingdom.

Though seventy-nine years old, like Cato, he pursued his studies with all the ardour of youth. He became a tolerable proficient in Arabic. But it must be re-

membered, that age to him was no burden—that he lived a temperate and regular life—and that in him reason always maintained her supremacy over his passions. His declining age, therefore, like the evening of a fine summer's day, was calm and clear. His form was a medium between the thin and the athletic, his stature of the middle size, his countenance clear, his profile aquiline, his disposition cheerful, his gait upright, his nerves steady, and his motions, even when considerably advanced in years, possessed all the sprightliness of youth. His name and actions will adorn the British Plutarch, for the imitation of the old; and his virtues ought to be emblazoned in the *British Nepos*, as a model for the instruction of the young.

He will always rank with our Hampdens, Marvels, Howards, and Hanways, as one of the most worthy of his countrymen.

SOME ACCOUNT of the late REV. HUGH WORTHINGTON, many years an eminent Preacher at Salters' Hall, London.

THE late Rev. Hugh Worthington was born the 21st of June, 1752, O.S. He was the youngest son of the Rev. Hugh Worthington, A.M. upwards of 50 years pastor of the presbyterian congregation at Leicester, and was descended from highly respectable and eminently pious ancestors. The solid learning and firm principles of this valuable character, were of essential service to his son, who had also the advantage of strong family abilities on his mother's side; she was the eldest daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Andrews Atkinson, and sister to the late Mrs. Marston, of Fleet-street.

Mr. Worthington's abilities led his father to cultivate them with unremitting care, and the progress he made in classical literature, at a very early age, was equally creditable to the preceptor and the scholar. His talents being united to considerable steadiness and piety, induced his father to devote him, at an early age, to the Christian ministry, and for this prudent determination (under divine providence) numbers will have everlasting cause to be thankful. Indeed few men have been more conspicuous for prudence and propriety of conduct than the father of the deceased. Under these auspicious circumstances was the subject of this memoir transferred from his father's care to that of the Rev. Dr. Ashworth, then tutor of the academy at Daventry. Being then about the age of sixteen years, and having

having laid an important foundation in the *literæ humaniores*, he was qualified to pursue the Hebrew language, and the higher departments of science, with great prospect of success. The lectures in this academy were given with diligence and skill, according to the system of Dr. Doddridge, who presided over it before it was removed from Northampton; and if any one misemployed his time, it was not the fault of his tutors. This being the case, a student proceeding with the abilities and regularity of Mr. Worthington, could not fail to outstrip many of his contemporaries. In proof of this, having finished the usual course of studies, he was appointed an assistant tutor; and, as in after life, was so instructive, and, at the same time, so pleasing a companion, as to be generally beloved, though his firmness was of a nature to command respect. Here he might have continued with great advantage, had not a wise providence destined him to a more important sphere of usefulness.

Coming to London in the midsummer vacation of 1773, soon after he received the honourable appointment above noticed, he preached there, and in its vicinity, with much popularity, and particularly at Salters' Hall. By the congregation of this place he was invited to be their afternoon preacher, and assistant to the Rev. Mr. Spilsbury, their pastor, whose age and infirmities required such help.

The preceding ministers of the congregation were men of considerable abilities, and Mr. Worthington's immediate predecessor was the very learned Mr. Hugh Farmer, author of an *Essay on the Demoniacs of the New Testament*, and several other works. Mr. Worthington was settled at Salters' Hall at Christmas 1773, and on the death of Mr. Spilsbury, in March, 1782, was in the following month unanimously chosen to succeed him as pastor.

During the interval between his coming to London and being chosen pastor of Salters' Hall, his health suffered greatly from close application to the duties of his profession, and to the studies connected with it, and at the same time, as his friends were very apprehensive of his falling a victim to consumption, he was compelled to devote less time to study.

In the summer of 1782 he was married at Greenwich, by the Rev. Dr. Burnaby, archdeacon of Leicester, to a near relation of Mrs. Burnaby's, Susannah, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Samuel

Statham, formerly of Loughborough, but at that time of Nottingham, who had long been connected with Mr. Worthington's father in the closest bonds of friendship. This union, which commenced with the approbation of every friend of both families, proved to the parties a source of happiness for many years; Mrs. Worthington being in every respect calculated to be a pleasant and sensible companion. It was not their good fortune to rear a family, both their children dying very young.

From the time of his marriage to long after Mrs. Worthington's decease, which happened in March 1806, he resided in Highbury Place, Islington. The continued hospitality of that house, and the extensive benevolence of its inhabitants, now occasion painful feelings of regret, and the loss of which will be severely felt. Mr. Worthington's benefactions were both many in number and great in value; as a specimen of the rest, one of 50*l.* a year is now acknowledged, which began some years ago, and was only terminated by his death, when the want of it ceased. His extensive charities did not permit him to increase his paternal fortune, though he is believed to have left it unimpaired.

Mr. Worthington undertook the morning duty of the congregation in Hanover-street, Long-acre, in the spring of 1796, until the vacancy could be supplied; and as the society were desirous to retain him as long as they could, he continued from time to time till 1806; Dr. Winter and Dr. Philipps being successively pastors during that period: after this he frequently gave his services.

Those who well knew Mr. Worthington, could not accuse him of indolence, especially when they consider his constant engagements; these were much increased by his readiness to oblige many wanting literary and other assistance: to this may be added, the private pupils who had occupied much of his attention, though he merely received them to oblige his friends, and to gratify his love of communicating instruction.

He published but little, chiefly occasional sermons, which were favourably received. But the writer is aware that some years since he had composed more than eleven hundred sermons, independent of many he had destroyed.

In his public services, his merits are well known: in some respects he is allowed to have been unrivalled; he was above mediocrity in all. In prayer he had a quick conception, great fluency of expression,

expression, and much fervour. His style of reading was highly impressive. In preaching, the peculiarity of his manner, and the excellence of his matter, were very interesting, fixing the attention, without appealing exclusively to the passions. His abilities raised him above dependence upon his notes, which if he generally used in the former part of his sermon, he seldom or never did in the application, or practical improvement.

His liberality and candour were very eminent, as were his loyalty and piety. He never had robust health, and for the last three years had been gradually declining. In this time he had twice lost some blood from his lungs; yet, as he had long been spared, and was able to preach till a fortnight before his death, hopes of prolonged usefulness were entertained, though from the excessively intermittent state of his pulse, recovery was judged impossible. It had been for a considerable time his intention to resign his charge at Salters'-Hall at the conclusion of the fortieth year of his settled ministry, if his life had been spared, and that period would have been accomplished at Christmas next. He preached the last Sunday of his being in London, with but little abatement of spirit, though amidst increasing weakness; and a few days after went down to Worthing for change of air: there his conversation dwelt much upon devotional subjects. After attending public worship on Sunday the 25th of July, and spending the day with more than usual serenity and comfort, he retired to rest about his usual hour. In the

course of the night, he alarmed the friends who had accompanied him to Worthing, by informing them that his bleeding was coming on again; when they immediately went to his room, and found him sitting up in bed, expectorating blood. He was perfectly composed, and after addressing a few words to them he expired, committing himself into the hands of his Creator. Thus was he mercifully released from a world of sin and suffering, without one day's confinement to his bed, ending his usefulness but with his life, according to his earnest wish.

His remains were brought up from Worthing to his house in Northampton-square, on the 31st of July, and were removed to Salters'-Hall the evening before the funeral, which took place on the 6th of August, attended by some of the relations, several dissenting ministers, and many of his most respectable congregation, in 18 mourning coaches, and about 12 private carriages, to the burial-ground in Bunhill-fields, where the body was deposited with the ashes of Mrs. Worthington, and many of his maternal ancestors and relations. The funeral was conducted entirely at the expense of the congregation, as a proof of their unabated and affectionate regard to their pastor, whose popularity through the long period of forty years suffered no decay. The solemn service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Taylor; and on the following Sunday, the Rev. Dr. Lindsay preached a very able funeral sermon, at Salters'-Hall, to a crowded audience, for the most part in deep mourning.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

MERRY ANDREW.

ANDREW BORDE was an itinerant physician in England, about the year 1547; he attended markets and fairs, harangued the populace from the hustings of his booth, and made so strong an impression by his comic powers, that he was called the merry Andrew. Since his time quack-doctors have usually travelled with the accompaniment of a punch and a dancing girl, whose feats of drollery and activity served to convene the populace preparatorily for the doctor's harangue in behalf of his nostrums, or to amuse the impatience of those who were awaiting the opportunity of private consultation. These travelling *ciarlatori* have mostly been Italian Jews; they are

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become rare; but in the middle ages it was not uncommon for men educated at the university of Salerno thus to make the tour of Europe, and to pay their way by giving advice. The university of Salerno, which was quite a Jewish college, imported from Egypt its angelic and seraphic degrees; and is likely to have preserved by tradition many usages of the ancient world. What we call a quack is but a slight deviation from the Arabian or Babylonian physician of antiquity-

ANGELS.

The several fires which have appeared to men under particular forms, and the genii themselves, who were supposed to animate or preside over these fires, were called in the Persian language *Azer*, or

T

Atoun,

Atoun, and in the Pehlavi, *Ater*. See p. 97, of Ouseley's Epitome of the Ancient History of Persia. In the *Furhung Borhan Katce* mention is made of the *Azer Gushtasp*, which was the name of a fire-temple erected at Balkh by Hystaspes, and also the name of the angel, or guardian genius, who superintended, or presided over the fire. As at Pietra-mala, in Italy, as in many parts of Arabia, so in Persia, there are several natural exhalatories of hydrogen gas, where innocuous pillars of flame habitually wander about the ground, passing through the bushes without burning them. These flames, by the fire-worshippers of antiquity, were supposed to be conscious emanations of the soul of the universe, and gave to the Jews and to the Persians the first ideas of their angels.

COINCIDENCE OF TWO HISTORICAL EVENTS.

The first is recorded by Florus and other Roman historians, the second by Tacitus, in his account of the Britons opposing the Romans in the Isle of Mona.

"The Fidinates opened one of the gates of their city, and sent out some soldiers, with lighted torches in their hands, and dressed in habits like those usually given to the furies; they ran like mad enthusiasts through the Roman battalions, and threatened them with fire and sword at the same time, but the Dictator* upbraided his men with cowardice. 'What,' said he, 'are you as much afraid of smoke as a swarm of bees? Make use of your swords to wrest these torches out of the enemies' hands, and then go and set fire to the city with them.'—*Vide Hook's Roman History*.

"*Stabat pro littore diversa acies, densa armis virisque, intermeantibus feminis, in modum furiarum, quæ, teste ferali, crinibus dejectis, facis præferebant. Druidæque circum, preces diras, sublati ad cælum manibus, fundentes, novitate adspectus perculere milites, ut quasi hærentibus membris, immobile corpus vulneribus præberent; dein, cohortationibus ducis, et se ipsi stimulantes, ne muliebri et fanaticum agmen pavescerent, inferunt signa, sternuntque obvios, et igni suo involvant.*"

C. C. TACITI ANNALIUM.
Lib. xiv.

A CORRECTION OF FOOT'S LIFE OF MURPHY:

In Mr. Jesse Foot's life of Arthur

* *Æmilius*.

Murphy, it is asserted, at p. 327, that the review of Pye's Commentary on Aristotle, given in the Monthly Review for October, 1795, (New Series, vol. xviii. p. 121,) was written by that eminent dramatist.

This is an erroneous statement; the article having been written by Mr. Wm. Taylor, jun. of Norwich, the author of a recent volume entitled, "English Synonyms Discriminated."

THREE CORNELIUS JANSENS.

The Cornelius Jansen, who attended the council of Trent as bishop of Ghent, leaned to the liberal, or tolerant, side. The Cornelius Jansen, who wrote on the opinions of St. Augustin, a book which founded a methodistical sect in France, was also in opposition to the Jesuitic party. And the Cornelius Jansen, who practised in England as a portrait-painter, was patronized by the puritans in opposition to Vandyk, who painted most of the king's friends. Probably all these Cornelian Jansens are of one family, which favoured the Reformation.

SELDEN'S CONSOLATION.

When Selden was dying he pointed out to his secretary, Ralph Milbank, as the passage in scripture which gave him most confidence, the eleventh verse of the second chapter of Paul's Epistle to Titus, "The grace of God, that bringeth salvation, hath appeared to all men." This may be called the philosopher's neck-verse, his bridge over the bottomless pit; it proclaims that light of nature which appears to all men *πᾶσι ἀνθρώποις*, sufficient to bring salvation.

Selden was evidently an anti-supernaturalist; though much attached to scripture-criticism, his comments are those of a scholar, not of a divine.

JORTIN'S LAST WORDS.

The last words of eminent men are frequently thought worth recording. Dr. Jortin, in answer to a female attendant, who offered him some nourishment, said with great composure, "No; I have had enough of every thing."

SUETONIUS.

Suetonius had written a book which has not descended to us: *De male ominatis verbis*. Of what did this book treat? of naughty words, of holy cant, of blasphemies, or merely of those rude phrases, which are the reverse of rhetorical euphemisms.

PORTRAIT OF BEKKER.

Bekker, who was not at all handsome, wrote a book against the existence of the devil, to which he prefixed his own portrait

trait. Lamonnaye wrote under it the following epigram:

Oui, par toi de Satan la puissance est
brisée;
Mais tu n'as cependant pas encore assez
fait:
Pour nous oter du diable entierement
l'idée,
Bekker, supprime ton portrait.

ANAGRAMS.

Anagrams are said to be ominous. The anagram of Napoleon Bonaparte is *Leno, pone bona rapta*: but the anagram of negotiations is *O, I get nations*.

SINGULAR DEDICATION.

King James the first published, in 1611, a pamphlet, which he dedicated to Jesus Christ. The puritans arraigned this as an indecency; but we frequently dedicate temples, and why not books, to the memory of the illustrious and sainted dead. No act of worship implies a greater spiritual devotion.

PANEGRIC OF AN ACTOR.

Tindal, alluding to a line in Pope's Messiah, said of Garrick: The deaf hear him in his action; the blind see him in his voice.

ANECDOTE OF MIRABEAU.

When Mirabeau was giving to the

French ministry an account of the Illuminees of Berlin, he subjoined: If we had now the Jesuits, we would let them loose against the Illuminees. Rival excesses, he thought, were formed to worry one another.

VENETIAN MOTTO.

How maritime power fluctuates, how subject it is to the dry rot! Just a century ago, Leibnitz composed, for a Venetian medal, the known inscription:

Aspice Reginam pelagi, quæ flore pereunui,
Virgo coronatum tollit in astra caput;
Ut Venus orta mari est, &c.

And now Venice, as these punsters used to tell her, appears to have been born of the foam of the sea, and to be evanescent bubble after bubble.

APT QUOTATION.

Mr. Grimm, an agent of one of the minor German courts, and a perpetual companion of the encyclopedic men of letters in France, had a ghostly sallowness of complexion, but painted when he went into company. Horace Walpole met him somewhere in Paris, and observed to an English gentleman that, in his rouge,

He look'd so Grim,
His very shadow durst not follow him.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES,

WRITTEN DURING AN ILLUMINATION
FOR A VICTORY.

YES, let the thoughtless crowd re-
joice,
And celebrate the victor's name;
The saviour of a falling land
Such honours justly may demand:
But ne'er be mine the hero's fame;
For ever is the wreath he wears
Bedew'd with Pity's tenderest tears.
She mourns the gallant and the good,
Fall'n in the wasteful field of blood;
She hears the friend's, the parent's sigh,
The wretched orphan's moan,
She marks the widow's redden'd eye,
By death bereav'd of every tie,
Left in the world alone;
The batter'd town, the ravag'd plain,
The cot, the palace, rear'd in vain;
And sees the warrior's sanguine step in-
vade
The fairest of those scenes a God of peace
has made.

No, if the stream of life must flow
From many noble hearts laid low,

Before the laurel decks the brow,
It never shall my temples twine!
If misery thus must mark his way
To whom the public triumphs pay,
I would not wish such glories mine.

The voice of Praise 'tis sweet to hear,
But not when bought with Pity's tear;
Nor wreaths, nor honours, should I prize,
Purchased, Religion, with thy sighs.

Blest power! who hast to mortals given
Their noblest hope—the hope of heaven—
Thou teachest men in peace to live,
To love, to cherish, to forgive.
But careless of thy kind behest,
Man, man, destroys his brother's rest;
In vain thy righteous laws impend,
We deem those great who most offend,
And all our chiefest praise bestow
On him who fills the world with woe;
Yet still be mine thy faith sublime,
That trusts and triumphs over time.
And let me seek that crown alone,
Thy patient votary calls his own,
Ambitious of no other fame
But that which gilds the Christian's name.

S. DACRE.

THE RESCUE.*

TO pluck the wild flowers that grew in
the vale,
The child from its mother's side went;
And, heedless of danger, stray'd far down
the dale,
On its harmless amusement intent.
An eagle, impell'd by the cries of its brood,
From its nest on the mountain-top hied,
In search, o'er the hills and the valleys, for
food,
The poor helpless infant espied.
As the lightning's flash—quick the fierce
bird quits the skies,
To the valley descends from its height;
Then again soars in air, and on high with its
prize,
For the mountain-top wings its swift
flight.
The urchin soon miss'd by its mother, with
haste,
She runs to the spot where he'd been;
The valley so fertile to her seems a waste,
For she sees not her boy on the green.
With anxiety, casting towards heaven her
eyes—
Her look half so sad, half so wild—
Borne high in the air, a white garment
espies,
Oh! save him, she shrieks, 'tis my
child!
Like a hound in pursuit of the swift-footed
roe,
O'er the hills and the valleys she hies;
Swift—as arrow by archer-man shot from
the bow,
To rescue her offspring she flies.
Now mark! o'er the heathery plain how she
bounds—
So frantic, so wild, in her mien;
Now hark! with her cries how the air loud
resounds,
Oh! how poignant her feelings I ween.
Her course, up that high mountain's side,
now she bends,
Nor heeds she the briers and brambles,
And boldly that precipice rugged ascends,
And see! up that cliff how she scrambles.
The bird, with its prize, has gain'd its nest,
So secure on the topmost crag made,
No birder dare mount it,—the boldest, the
best,
To ascend it had e'er been afraid.
But what from pursuit would a birder
deter,
To him what impassable seem'd,
By her—who to save a lov'd child would
incur
Ev'ry risk—is no obstacle deem'd.

* Suggested by Mr. Dawe's inimitable
painting exhibited at Somerset House.

To the foot of the crag the mother draws
near,
A moment she views the dread steep;
Regards the abyss it o'erhung without fear,
Altho' 'tis terrific and deep.
Her child's voice, which she hears, to her
efforts gives zest,
As to mount the height boldly she strives;
The summit she gains,—at the fierce eagle's
nest
Now in safety the mother arrives!
Apparently aw'd by her daring essay,
To rescue her child from its nest,
Only hov'ring around her, the fierce bird of
prey
Attempts not the least to molest.
To describe her sensations, th' endeavour
were vain,
As she clasps in her arms her dear boy;
And, with caution and trembling, descends
to the plain—
How delightful, how lively, her joy!
R. B. P.

IL. PENSEROSO.

TWAS at the twilight hour,
Down in a darkling dell,
When gloomy skies did lour,
And scatter'd rain-drops fell,
Beneath an aged thorn,
A slow-pac'd, stealing, stream beside,
A maiden sat forlorn;
She lov'd from revelry to hide,
And fled the sounds of joy unholy,
To the arms of Melancholy.
She sang a song of woe,
While sighs her bosom shook,
And as her tears did flow,
They dimpled in the brook,
"O gently breathing wind,
Soft music only to me bear,
For I am not inclin'd
The flattering voice of joy to hear.
Let not mirthful noisy folly
Break upon my melancholy.
"O little fish that glide
The pebbled bed below;
Ye sportive skim the tide,
Alas, ye do not know
The cruel arts of Man,
His gilded bait and guileful hook,
Enjoy life while ye can,
And swim in peace the crystal brook.
I loathe the playful life of folly,
Leave me to my melancholy.
"O sear and yellow leaf,
Torn from thy parent tree,
Thy life, like mine, is brief,
To die thou teachest me.
O little, little wren,
Who courttest solitude,
Within the gloomy glen,
I like thy soft note, wild and rude,
Plaintive

Plaintive twittering 'neath the holly,
Oh! it soothes my melancholy.

L'ALLEGRO.

Give me mirth and give me glee,
Melancholy's not for me;
Still defer the hour of sorrow,
Laugh to-day and grieve to-morrow.

If the life of man be brief,
Like the yearly falling leaf,
While the zephyrs wave the trees,
Let me flutter in the breeze.

Let me, like the giddy fly,
Sport, nor think the tempest nigh;
Taste life's pleasures while I may,
Dancing in the noon-tide ray.

With the solitary wren,
Let the mourner haunt the glen;
Sweeter far, o'er upland park,
Soars on morning's wing the lark.

What care I, tho' melancholy
Laugh at love, and call it folly;
Let me see my Lubin smile,
I will fear nor fraud nor guile.

Give me mirth and give me glee,
Melancholy's not for me;
Still defer the hour of sorrow,
Laugh to-day and grieve to-morrow.

FOR A GRAVESTONE AT CRAYFORD, IN
KENT.—By H. R.

HERE lieth the body of J. Ismyn, 30
years clerk of this parish. He lived
respected as a good, pious, and mirthful
man, and died at the age of 70, on this spot,
in his way to assist at a wedding. The in-
habitants of Crayford have erected this to
his cheerful memory.

The life of this clerk was just threescore
and ten,
Nearly half of which time he had sung out
—Amen.

In his youth he was married, like other
young men,
But his wife died one day while he chaunted
—Amen.

A second he took—she departed—what
then,
He married and buried a third with—Amen.
Thus his joys and his sorrows were treble,
but then?

His voice was deep bass as he sang out—
Amen.

On the horn he could blow as well as most
men,

So his horn was exalted in blowing—Amen,
Till he lost all his wind just at three score
and ten,

And now with three wives he waits till
again

The trumpet shall rouse him to sing out—
Amen.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. FRANCIS DEAKINS', (BIRMINGHAM,) *for a new Method of making Knife, Scissars, and other Cases or Sheaths.*

WE shall give an account of this invention, nearly in the words of the patentee: "I first make the said cases, or sheaths, out of wrought or rolled iron, or copper, or other metallic substance; and I do, by welding, soldering, brazing, rivetting, pinning, screwing, overlapping, or by other fit and workman-like means, join together the parts of the said cases, in forms suitable to the said nature and use, whether the same be intended to inclose and preserve scissars, penknives, swords, bayonets, or any other cutting instruments. And secondly, I cover the said cases with cloth, or tow, or paper, or leather, or skin, or membrane, or other substance capable of giving toughness and durability to varnish or lacquer, &c. which may be laid thereon: and upon the surface, and within the interstices of the said covering, I apply a sufficient quantity of varnish, or lacquer, or other adhesive substance adapted to the purposes required.

Observation.—We feel some difficulty in discovering in what Mr. Deakins' exclusive right consists: we have seen sheaths of cutting instruments fabricated of metal; and we suspect the description here given, with respect to the covering of them, is too general for the purpose intended.

MR. JOHN SUTHERLAND'S, (LIVERPOOL,) *for an Improvement in the Construction of Copper-Still, and intermediate Condensers.*

This invention consists in placing a close vessel, which is called a condenser, between the still and the worm, with a cylinder passing through it, connecting the worm and still together, by the hinges and screws, as explained in a drawing attached to the specification before us. The condenser being filled with liquor, intended for the second distillation, is heated by the condensation of the spirits passing through the cylinder into the worm. When the first charge of the still is worked off, the liquor is drawn from the condenser into the still,
by

by a pipe fixed at the lower part of the condenser for the second distillation. The condenser is again filled with cold liquor for the succeeding charge of the still; the spirits rising from the liquor in the condenser, may either be conveyed by a pipe into the worm connected with the cylinder, or condensed or cooled in a separate worm. On this principle, the condenser not only operates as part of the worm in condensing the spirits passing through the cylinder into the worm; but also as a second still heated by the condensation of the spirits passing through the cylinder.

"I do not claim" (says Mr. Sutherland) "as my invention the distillation by the action of steam, either internally or on the surface of any vessel; but I claim, as my invention, the adopting to the present or any other form of stills, intermediate cylinders connecting the whole together, so that there may be a continuation of the process of distillation, without removing any part of the apparatus when erected, there being access to the condenser and still by the man-holes in each."

MR. BENJAMIN COOMB'S, (FLEET-STREET),
for a Cooking Apparatus.

We gave some account of this invention in our last number but one; the patentee having however pointed out some things that we had omitted, and complaining that justice had not been done to his apparatus, we shall make the following additions. Independently of the hot-plate, the oven, two boilers, and a steaming apparatus, containing the necessary saucepans and other vessels; the specification claims the principle of being able to extend the fire from nine inches to thirty, in width, by means of a winding-out cheek, so that in very large families, and in public taverns, two or more joints may be roasted at the same time that the other processes are going on. The specification includes a newly invented self-acting cinder-sifter, consisting of two parts, by which the dust falls into one drawer or box, while the cinders roll down an inclined plane into another. In this sifter is introduced, to prevent accidents, a wire telescope guard, that may be placed higher or lower, at pleasure: it includes also a new method of making and fixing coppers, and heater-stoves. The bottom of the copper is made flat instead of round; and instead of its hanging by the rim, it is made to rest on a pillar of iron, which pillar is so fixed as

to receive the direct heat from the fire, and thus to act as a conductor, to transmit the heat to the copper. By the usual mode of setting coppers, the cold air has access to the bottom and sides; by this method the air must pass through the fire before it can come in contact with the vessel.

MR. WILLIAM BROUGHTON'S, (TOWER-STREET, LONDON,) for a Method of making a peculiar species of Canvas.

The yarns for the warp of this canvas to be made of flax or hemp, in the usual way of making yarns; they are to be mill-washed and back-washed, and no more starch to be used than is sufficient to allow the warp to be worked through the harness and reed. The weft to be manufactured of worsted yarn, from wool made in the usual way of making yarns. The wool, before it is made into worsted, is to be washed with soap, and back-washed in clear water, and when in yarn to be scoured and stoved: these yarns are to be woven in the usual way of weaving canvas, but the weft to come off the quill double, and when in cloth to be singed either on one side or both, if required, by running it over a singeing apparatus, similar to those used in the manufacture of cotton, or in any other way that may be thought proper, so that the fibres of the wool may be burnt off, to cause the surface of the cloth to be smooth: the cloth is then to be passed through a heavy calendar, on which a brush is to be fixed, for the purpose of taking off all the dust that may have been left from the singeing, or the cloth may be woven, by working the weft off the quill single.

MR. THOMAS HUBBALL, and MR. W. E. W. KING'S, (LONDON,) for a Method of Ornamenting Articles, whether made of Paper, Wood, or any Metallic substance, either Japanned, Painted, or Sized; as also Leather, Oil-cloths for Tables, Floors, &c.

The object of this invention is to ornament the articles specified in the title and others, by and with the use of iron ore. The said articles are to be first painted, japanned, or sized in the usual way, and then made smooth by rubbing with pumice stone powder. They are then covered with a coat of gold size, or any other glutinous substance, such as is used in gilding. When dry paper or parchment, or any other thin substance is cut out of the pattern intended to be produced

produced on the said articles, and when the articles are nearly dry, such patterns are placed on them: "We then," say the patentees, "rub such parts of the said articles as are not covered with the paper, in which the pattern is so cut out, with a fine powder produced from iron ore, and which fine powder is rubbed on the said articles, with leather, cotton, or other soft substance;" this being done, the pattern is complete, and they are then finished in the usual way of japan goods, namely, by coating them two or three times with copal varnish; letting that dry, and polishing them with pumice-

sand and rotten-stone, in the usual way of finishing japan goods, when they have the appearance of damask. The powder recommended to be used, is obtained from the iron ore in various ways, but the way recommended in this specification, is by pulverizing it in a mortar, after which it should be slacked with water, and then washed and stirred about, and the finer parts poured into a vessel, and then let stand to settle; after which the water should be poured off, and the sediment dried either in the sun or by the fire, and it is then fit for use.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE ROYAL LANCASTERIAN INSTITUTION.

DURING the past year, schools on the Lancasterian system have been opened, or preparing for it, in England, as follows: at

Abergavenny.
Blandford.
Chelmsford.
Chelsea (for girls).
Chichester (for girls).
Croydon.
Camberwell.
Derby.
Falmouth.
Godalming.
Halstead.
Harlow (for girls and boys).
Ipswich (for girls).
Kingsland.
Launton (for girls and boys).
Liverpool (for girls).
Middleton (for girls and boys).
Newport (Isle of Wight).
Newcastle (for girls).
North Shields.
Northampton.
Peckham.
Portsea.
Portsmouth.
Rochford.
Ryde (Isle of Wight).
Scarborough.
Shrewsbury.
High Wycomb.
Weymouth.
Wisbeach.
Wakefield.

And in the metropolis, a school, under the patronage of his royal highness the Duke of Kent, for 1000 boys, situate in North-street, City-road.

For the Holborn district, another school, intended for 1000 boys, under the patronage of his royal highness the Duke of Sussex; but at present, for want of suitable premises, conducted on a limited scale.

At Bermondsey, one for 500 boys; another in Horse-ferry Road, Westminster, for 500 boys; and a small school in Oxford-street for 300. These schools, in conjunction with that in Spitalfields, and the Parent School in the Borough Road, provide instruction, in the metropolis alone, for above 5000 children.

There are several other schools in the metropolis organized by Mr. Lancaster, or conducted on the Lancasterian system, but not in connection with the Parent institution. The schools kept in the Free Chapel, West-street, Seven Dials, — in Orchard-street, Westminster, — in Fitzroy Mews, in Finsbury, — and the two Catholic schools in Dean-street and Bunhill-row; likewise the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick have placed those boys whom they clothe and educate, as boarders at the Royal Free School, some of whom, it is hoped, will become Lancasterian schoolmasters in Ireland; and it is expected that this society will establish a school for 1000 children in the neighbourhood of St. Giles's.

In consequence of the opposition at Canterbury against the Lancasterian school, which, having existed for five years, had afforded instruction to near 1000 children; the committee resolved to take this school under their protection, and they have the satisfaction to state, that it is now in a very flourishing condition, and that an evening school has been added for the instruction of adults.

In Ireland the labours of Mr. Lancaster have been productive of the most happy results:—English Episcopalians, Catholics, and Presbyterians, have united their efforts in furtherance of his system of instruction. They have received it as founded upon principles in which they could all agree: and under the strong impulse of true benevolence they are associated to promote the education of the poor of that country.

At Dublin a society has been formed for the education of the poor of Ireland. They have established themselves with the intention of maintaining well organized schools in Dublin, and also of supporting a seminary for the training of properly qualified schoolmasters for the use of that kingdom.

Mr. John Vevers, one of Mr. Lancaster's earliest pupils, has been recommended to the Dublin committee as possessing all the ability necessary for the superintendence of so important an institution. This young man is well known as the master of the Lancasterian school at Birmingham; and in the county of Durham, as having organized the Bishop's school at Bishop Auckland. His occupation will be to superintend the organizing of newly formed schools, and to train the masters. At the last annual meeting Mr. Lancaster read a highly interesting account of his Tour in Ireland (which has been lately published), since which time school-rooms of great extent have been erected in several parts of that kingdom; one at Cork, intended to receive 1000 boys; and others at Ross, Dundalk, Waterford, &c.

In Scotland the Lancasterian system continues to meet with an increase of zealous advocates. In Edinburgh there have been erected two large school-rooms for boys, and one for girls. One of the boys' schools is fully organized, the other only waits for a schoolmaster; and that for girls will be opened in a short time.

In Glasgow there are three very large schools for boys; they were designed for 1000 children each.

At New Lanark, at the expense of the New Lanark Company, a school-room is built for 1000 boys and girls.

Schools are also established at Stirling, and in several other places.

In the British settlements of America a very considerable desire has been manifested for the establishment of schools. Canada contains a population of about four hundred thousand souls, the far

greater proportion of whom are Roman Catholics; and it is estimated that of the whole population, scarcely more than the fifth part can read. A school has lately been opened in Montreal, by James Edwards, a young man twenty-one years of age, who was monitor-general in the Lancasterian school at Dundee; and it is hoped that proper encouragement will be afforded for the establishment of other schools in the most populous parts of that extensive country. The committee, to give all the aid in their power, have voted proper sets of lessons, together with copies of Mr. Lancaster's publications, for the use of that country.

In the United States, the merits of the Lancasterian system are justly appreciated; and, in addition to the schools established at New York and Philadelphia, an institution has been formed at George Town, under the superintendence of Robert Ould, one of the earliest pupils of Mr. Lancaster.

The Lancasterian school, in George Town, Maryland, was opened by Robert Ould on the 18th of November, 1811, and there were admitted from that day to the 18th of November, 1812, 337 male and 149 female children; total 486.

In 1810 a Free-school for boys was opened in Calcutta, and in the following year a school for girls was added. These schools consisted of about 140 boys and near 40 girls. The report states that the schools are conducted upon Lancaster's plan, the knowledge of which was acquired from books by a Mr. Leonard, who is represented to be a most valuable and active man. The success with which these schools were conducted excited the determination to act upon a more extensive plan; ground was procured on which to erect a building for 800 boys, reserving the lower part for girls.

The following list contains the names of the principal schools which have been formed, from many of which other schools have emanated, the names of which have never reached the committee.

In *Bedfordshire*—at Woburn and Luton.

In *Brecknockshire*—at Brecon and Crickhowell.

In *Buckinghamshire*—at Newport Pagnell, Fenny Stratford, and High Wycomb.

In *Berkshire*—at Newbury, Reading, Shefford, and Clewer.

In *Cambridgeshire*—at Cambridge and Wisbeach.

In *Cumberland*—at Carlisle.

In *Cornwall*—at Saltash, Falmouth, Lostwithiel, and Penzance.

In *Devonshire*—at Exeter, Tavistock, Plymouth, and Plymouth Dock.

In *Dorsetshire*—at Weymouth, Poole, and Blandford.

In *Derbyshire*—at Derby.

In *Durham*—at Bishop Auckland and Darlington.

In *Essex*—at Chelmsford, Colchester, Coggeshall, Halstead, Rochford, Harlow, Bocking, and Braintree.

In *Glamorganshire*—at Swansea and Neath Abbey.

In *Gloucestershire*—at Cirencester.

In *Hertfordshire*—at Hertford and Hitchin.

In *Huntingdonshire*—at Brompton Park and Kidderminster.

In *Hampshire*—at Portsmouth, Portsea, Southampton, Newport, and Ryde, in the Isle of Wight.

In *Herefordshire*—at Ross and Docking.

In *Kent*—at Canterbury, Maidstone, Dover, Chatham, and Deptford.

In *Leicestershire*—at Leicester.

In *London and Southwark*—at the Borough Road, Bermondsey, Spitalfields, City Road, Holborn, Eagle-street, West-street, Horseferry Road, and Oxford-street.

In *Lancashire*—at Manchester, Liverpool, and Warrington.

In *Middlesex*—at Kingsland, Uxbridge, Southgate, Hampstead, Tottenham, and Chelsea.

In *Monmouthshire*—at Abergavenny and Machan.

In *Northumberland*—at Newcastle, North Shields, and Alnwick.

In *Norfolk*—at Lynn Regis, Norwich, Loddon, and Swaffham.

In *Northamptonshire*—at Northampton.

In *Oxfordshire*—at Middleton and Launton.

In *Somersetshire*—at Bath, Bristol, and Wellington.

In *Shropshire*—at Shrewsbury, Felton, Bridgnorth, Whittington, and Oswestry.

In *Staffordshire*—at Pettenham, near Wolverhampton, Bilstone, Blithfield, Ilanilly, and Etruria Potteries.

In *Surrey*—at Godalming, Leatherhead, Croydon, Chertsey, Horsley, and Peckham.

In *Suffolk*—at Bury, Aldborough, Ipswich, and Needham.

In *Sussex*—at Brighton, Lewes, Chichester, Seaford, and Eastbourne.

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In *Warwickshire*—at Birmingham and Coventry.

In *Worcestershire*—at Worcester.

In *Yorkshire*—at York, Leeds, Hull, Sheffield, Whitby, Wakefield, and Dewsbury.

In *Scotland*—at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Dundee, and New Lanark.

In *Ireland*—at Dublin, Belfast, Castle-comer, Ross, Tullamore, Waterford, and Youghall.—Schools are also built at Cork and Tralee: but for Ireland, there is the greatest want of properly trained schoolmasters.

In the *Isle of Man*—at Douglass.

Schools have also been formed as attached to the regiment of Royals, commanded by his royal highness the Duke of Kent; the Stafford, West Kent, Lancaster, Westmeath, and Londonderry regiments of militia; and in the military depot at Maidstone.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF STOCKHOLM.

THE Royal Academy of Inscriptions, Belles Lettres, and Antiquities of Stockholm, have proposed for the competition of the year 1812, the following subjects:

History.—An historical essay on the duties and taxes imposed, and on the manner of collecting them, in Sweden, during the reign of the Kings Eric XIV, John III, Sigismund, and Charles IX.

In Latin or French.—To compare the Latin authors of the two ages, commonly called the golden and the silver ages; and to enquire whether the peculiarities of style and taste, by which these two ages of Roman literature are characterized, be not discernible in the writers of other nations, in proportion to the progress of society, and the cultivation of the human mind.

Inscriptions and Devices, in Latin.—Sketches of Epitaphs on King Charles Knutson VIII.; on Count Benedict Oxenstiera, senator and field marshal. 2d. Forms of medals representing the most remarkable events, and the most distinguished persons in Sweden, during the reign of Gustavus Adolphus II, or of Charles Gustavus X, at the option of the candidates.

Antiquities.—An enquiry into the state of the population of Sweden, before the plague of 1350.

On these subjects no essay has been delivered in.

The academy, with the approbation of the King, its protector, proposes for the current year the following subjects:

An historical retrospect of the duties
U and

and taxes imposed in Sweden, and of the mode of collecting them, during the reign of King Eric XIV, John III, Sigismund, and Charles IX.

The prize, a medal of the value of twenty-six gold ducats.

In Latin or French.—A critical enquiry to ascertain whether, among the Roman classic authors, there were not some who never altogether ceased to be known and studied somewhere during the barbarism of the middle age, and which are these authors.

The prize, a medal value sixteen gold ducats.

Inscriptions and Devices, in Latin.—

Sketches of epitaphs on illustrious Swedes, and also of medals, representing remarkable events and persons in Sweden, from the beginning of the reign of Gustavus I, down to the demise of Charles XII, at the option of the candidates.

The prize, a gold medal of the value of twelve ducats.

The essays of the candidates must be sent to the academy of Stockholm, postage free, before the 20th of January, 1814.

Each essay to have a motto, together with the name of the candidate, under a sealed cover.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST.

*. * Communications of New Books and Titles are solicited.

ANTIQUITIES.

The Border Antiquities of England and Scotland, Vol. I. Part I. 4to. prints, 2l. 2s.—royal 4to. proofs, 3l. 4s.—Imperial proofs on India paper, 7l. 4s. bds.

BIOGRAPHY.

Anecdotes, hitherto unpublished, of the Private Life of Peter the Great; foolscap, 5s. boards.

Souvenirs et Portraits, 1780-1789; par M. de Levis. 8vo. 9s.

Biographical Notices of Members of the Society of Friends; by H. Tooke. Vol. I. 12mo. 3s. 6d. fine paper, 4s. 6d. bds.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

T. Lucetii Cari de Rerum Natura Libri Sex: ad exemplar Gilberti Wakefield, A.B. cum ejusdem Notis, Commentariis, Indicibus, fideliter exensi. Adjectæ sunt Editionum quinque, in quibus Principis, Ferrandi, lectiones variantes omnes; ut et integra Ricardi Bentley, Annotationes, Illustrationes, Conjecturæ ex ipsius Autographo, in Museo Britannico conservato. 4 vols. 8vo. 3l. 3s.

COMMERCE.

Remarks on the Evidence delivered before both Houses of Parliament on the East-India Company's Affairs; by C. Maclean, M.D. ed.

The Practice of the Customs in the Entry, Examination, and Delivery of Goods and Merchandize, usually imported from foreign parts; shewing the tares and allowances on each article, and describing the peculiar Characters and Properties thereof; by James Smyth, Controlling Surveyor of the Warehouses in the port of Hull. 8vo. 18s.

A Sketch of the History of the East India Company, from its first formation to the passing of the Regulating Act of 1773; with a summary view of the changes which have

taken place since that period in the internal Administration of British India; by Robert Grant, esq. royal 8vo. 15s.

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The Hole in the Wall, a Farce, in Two Acts; by John Poole, esq. 8vo. 2s.

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Epochs of the Arts; by Prince Hoare, esq. crown 8vo. 15s.

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A System of Geography, Ancient and Modern; by J. Playfair, D.D. F.R.S. and F.A.S. Edin. Vol. V. 4to. 2l. 2s.

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An Essay on the Character of Henry the Fifth, when Prince of Wales; by Alexander Luder, esq. crown 8vo. 5s.

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A Treatise on the Law of Actions on Penal Statutes; by Isaac 'Espinasse, esq. royal 8vo. 16s.

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A Treatise on the Remittent Fever of Infants; by J. M. Coley. 8vo. 7s.

Medical Histories and Reflections; by John Ferriar, M.D. Vol. IV. 8vo. 5s.

Observations on the Use and Abuse of cold and warm Sea Bathing; by John Gibney, M.D. 8vo. 5s.

An Essay on the Influence of Tropical Diseases; by James Johnson, esq. 8vo. 14s.

MINERALOGY.

A Treatise on Diamonds and precious Stones; by John Mawe. 8vo. 12s.

An Introduction to Geology; by Robert Bakewell. 8vo. 14s.

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Reflections on Suicide; by Madame de Staël. 12mo. 5s.

The Same, in French. 8vo. 4s.

A Guide to all the Watering and Sea-Bathing Places; new edition, 12mo. 15s. boards, 10s. bound in red.

The Posthumous Dramatic Works of Richard Cumberland, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

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Letters on the Poor Laws, shewing the Necessity of bringing them back nearer to the Simplicity of their Ancient Provisions; by Sir Egerton Brydges, K.J. M.P. for Maidstone. 8vo. 5s.

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Sume Tecum; an Address to the Clergy of the United Protestant Church of England and Ireland; by a Friend to Toleration, and an Advocate for Zeal in religious Pursuits. By Zealophilus. 2s.

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The History of the Town and Port of Dover, and of the Castle, with a short Account of the Cinque Ports; by the Rev. J. Lyon. Vol. I. 4to. 2l. 2s.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

. *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE satisfaction afforded by the information which we imparted last month relative to FRANCE, leads us to lay before our readers some statements relative to SWEDEN and DENMARK, which we have collected from an intelligent friend who resided in Copenhagen from December to June last, and enjoyed the best opportunities of ascertaining the state of Denmark in particular.

"The people of Gottenburgh, where he landed on his way to Copenhagen, are more partial to English interests than any other place in Sweden, owing to their dependence on foreign trade. The Swedish nobility are generally attached to French interests; but as the common people do not like the numerous baronial families, they are more partial to England than to France. The late revolution is not considered as final, or as determinate of existing feuds, many persons being attached to the family, if not to the person, of Count Gottorp. The sincerity of the Crown Prince, in his opposition to Napoleon, is doubted even in Sweden: his wife still resides at Paris, being sister to the queen of Spain, and in much favour with Napoleon; and weekly couriers pass to and from Stockholm and Paris, with communications between the Crown Prince and his wife. Sweden is not in a flourishing condition either in respect to trade or agriculture. The retention of Finland, their granary, has estranged the Swedes from cordial co-operation with Russia.

"The currency of Sweden is entirely government paper; and there is no coin in circulation besides copper. Hence no Swedish troops can be supported, except by foreign subsidies, out of their own territories. The king suffers from ill health, and leaves the affairs of the government entirely to the crown prince. There is little or no public spirit in Sweden. The press is wholly under the controul of the government.

The French, English, and Russian papers are however to be generally met with in the towns. The mass of the people can neither read nor write, and are little removed in social condition from the savage state.

"COPENHAGEN to this day exhibits in nearly every street the horrible effects of the English bombardment. The principal royal palace, built on a large scale, still remains a heap of ruins. One of the largest churches continues also in ruins, as well as many buildings and short streets near it. From 1000 to 1200 of the inhabitants were killed, besides others wounded in proportion; and many delicate females died afterwards in consequence of the terror they suffered. As the Danish troops were at the very time opposed to the French in Holstein, there were no regular troops in Copenhagen; and the defence was made by volunteer inhabitants and the cadets of the marine and military schools. So much, however, is the prosperity of Denmark identified with the friendship of England, that although the rage of the people was great during several years, yet an Englishman may now walk through the streets of Copenhagen without molestation, and may calculate on being well received in the families of the higher classes. The English soldiery behaved well to the people of the country, and appeared to feel the nature of the service in which they were engaged.

"It appeared from much observation and conversation, that, at this moment particularly, no point of etiquette ought to prevent Britain from making an ally of Denmark. In comparison, the Danes, particularly of the upper class, are far more active than the Swedes, and possess a much higher degree of public spirit, without their characteristic duplicity, which occasions the Swedes in Denmark to be called the modern Carthaginians.

The

The geographical position of Copenhagen gives it a commercial command of the whole Baltic, which is not enjoyed by any part of Sweden, and the Danes possess all the facilities and connections necessary to the success of trade.

"Agriculture in Zealand is in an improved and flourishing condition, particularly in comparison with Sweden, owing chiefly to the smallness of the farms. The circulating medium is paper, with some copper. From 60 to 80 paper dollars are exchanged for an English pound sterling, and labour per day is worth five or six of such paper dollars. In Copenhagen provisions are plentiful. Meat is two paper dollars, or about 9d. sterling per lb. Merchants live in good style, and the nobility in a splendid style, because, as there are no assessed taxes, horses and carriages are kept at little expence.

"The present king is popular, and mixes familiarly with the people, particularly in Copenhagen, where he walks almost daily through the streets with his eldest daughter. His resentment against England, excited by the bombardment, continued immovable for several years, but it is believed that in the present spring he was heartily disposed to enter into amicable arrangements. His private character is irreproachable, and he makes an excellent sovereign. Prince Christian, the heir apparent, and nephew of the king, now about twenty-six years of age, is very popular. Of this prince, it is true, as reported in the French papers, that in May last he crossed from Jutland to Norway, habited as a sailor, in an open boat, which, for better disguise, was navigated by a Swedish pilot.

"In regard to the concessions required to be made by Denmark to England and Sweden, as the king is bound by his coronation oath, and by the constitutions of his kingdoms, not to alienate any territory which he holds in right of the crown, so the voluntary cession of Norway is impossible; and, as Bernadotte is the avowed public enemy of Denmark, it is also wholly out of the question that 25,000 Danes, as required by the English ministry, should be placed under his immediate command.

"During the 'Cossack Hurrah!' the Danes rejoiced at the retreat of the French armies, as likely to lead to arrangements among the powers of the Baltic and Great Britain, which would open the ports and restore commercial intercourse. The reception and return

of Count Bernstorff changed their political predilections, and they are now attached to France, more however by necessity than by inclination.

"The Danish army amounts to about 80,000 men, besides local corps, of whom from 3 to 10,000 are superior cavalry. The whole of their military establishment is superior to that of Sweden. New ships of war are building, and they have many gun-boats. The Danish seamen, lent to France, returned well clothed and in high spirits, declaring that while in the French service they were well fed and paid.

"The prime minister, COUNT SCHIMMELMANN, is the son of a former minister, a man of the most honourable character, and of large fortune; of whom it deserves to be recorded, for example's sake, that he receives no salary from the public for his services. The minister for foreign affairs is M. ROSENCRATZ, also a very honourable man, and supposed to be well inclined to the interests of Great Britain.

"The English, French, and German papers, are generally read in Copenhagen; and the Monthly Magazine and Monthly Review, the Medical Journal, and Tilloch's, Nicholson's, and Thomson's Journals, are to be found on the tables of several literary societies in Copenhagen and Gottenburgh."

Mr. GALT is preparing the second volume of his Travels for publication. It will contain, besides his observations on the islands of the Archipelago, an account of his first voyage to the Levant, supplying those details which he purposely omitted in the first volume. In addition to minute circumstantial descriptions of the existing manners, customs, and popular superstitions of the Greeks, Mr. Galt intends to give the substance of a statistical survey of the Cyclades, executed by an agent of the Porte; and will probably also give memoirs relative to recent intrigues in Constantinople, and the British authors of the late war between Russia and Turkey.

During the last three months the public have been gratified by an exhibition of the works of SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, at the rooms formerly the Shakspeare gallery in Pall Mall. The owners of many of the principal pictures of that great master having lent their treasures for the purposes of this exhibition, nearly 150 specimens of his transcendent genius have thus been brought into one point of view, and have afforded a high treat to the amateurs of fine painting. Sir Joshua required no better proofs of his divine

divine grace, his accurate discrimination, his disciplined taste, and his powers of executing the happiest conceptions, than are to be found in every variety of composition in this exhibition. All the beauties of the first masters of the Italian and Flemish schools, with few or none of their offensive peculiarities, are to be seen in this assemblage of the original works of our British painter. Modest nature, graceful nature, intellectual nature, never appeared in more pleasing forms, than in the triumph of Art afforded by these various works of our illustrious REYNOLDS.

Dr. BUXTON will commence his autumnal course of Lectures on the Practice of Medicine, at the London Hospital, on Monday, 4th October.

Dr. CLARKE and Mr. CLARKE will begin their winter course of Lectures on Midwifery, and the Disenses of Women and Children, on Monday, October 4th. The Lectures are read at the house of Mr. Clarke, No. 10, Upper John-street, Golden-square, from a quarter past ten o'clock till a quarter past eleven, for the convenience of students attending the hospitals.

Dr. ROGET will commence his autumnal course of Lectures on the Practice of Physic, at the Theatre of Anatomy, Great Windmill-street, on the first Monday in October.

A second edition of Mr. HOBHOUSE's Travels in Turkey is printing, and will be ready for publication early in September.

KOTZEBUE, the justly celebrated dramatist, has during the past winter and spring been engaged in promoting the political views of his patron and sovereign, the Emperor of Russia. We wish he had been more worthily employed; but perhaps Siberia was the alternative, and he did not wish to repeat his journey to those frightful deserts.

A new Novel, from the pen of the Authoress of Cecilia, Evelina, &c. will appear early in November.

By his notice at page 150 of our current number, it will be seen that Mr. GODWIN is engaged on a Biographical Account of John and Edward Philips, the nephews of Milton.

Col. MONTAGUE has nearly ready for publication, a Supplement to his Ornithological Dictionary, which will contain much new and interesting matter on the Natural History of British Birds.

The Ruminator, a Series of Essays, moral, sentimental, and critical, by SIR ECLERTON BRYDGES, K.J. M.P. for Maid-

stone, will shortly be published, in two volumes, octavo.

Observations on Popular Antiquities, illustrative of the origin of our vulgar customs, ceremonies, and superstitions, by the late JOHN BRAND, M.A. late fellow and secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of London, is printing in two volumes quarto.

An Historical and Critical Account of the Lives and Writings of James I. Charles I. Oliver Cromwell, and Charles II. after the manner of Mr. Bayle, drawn from original writers and state-papers, by WILLIAM HARRIS, is announced, in five volumes, 8vo.

The first volume of Mr. OLDFIELD's History of the Borough, abounding in much original information relative to the British constitution, and the antiquity of Parliaments, is printing, and will be published early in the winter.

Mr. A. TUCKER, of Ashburton, on the subject of the author of JUNIUS, has published the following declaration of a gentleman, whose name he does not consider himself at liberty at present to make public:—"I solemnly declare," says this unknown gentleman, "that I have heard the late Dowager Lady Ashburton say, that she was certain, from a combination of occurrences, that her late husband was the author of the letters of Junius; and that she thought that he received assistance from other persons; and, in confirmation of her assertion, she produced to me several pages of proof sheets of some of the letters of Junius, corrected in the hand-writing of the late Lord Ashburton, with a few alterations made by some other person, the character of whose writing I could not recognise." Perhaps Lord A. might revise some of the proof sheets; that he was not the author, we have the positive testimony of the late Marquis of Lansdowne.

A new translation is announced of the History of England, from the earliest periods, by *Rapin de Thoyras*. It is also to be continued to the present time, with illustrative annotations, historical, political, and statistical, from private collections, and from public records, in the British Museum, the Tower of London, &c. by HENRY ROBERTSON, LL D.

A Biblio-mania-Roxburghe club has been established, and the first anniversary was celebrated at the St. Alban's tavern, on Thursday the 17th of June, being the memorable day on which Valdarfer's Boccacio was sold for 2,260*l*. The chair was taken by Earl Spencer, (perpetual president

president of the club,) supported by Lords Morpeth and Gower, and the following gentlemen:—Sir E. Brydges; Messrs. W. Bentham; W. Bolland; J. Dent; T. F. Dibdin, (vice president;) Francis Freeling; Henry Freeling; Joseph Haslewood; Richard Heber; Thomas C. Heber; G. Isted; R. Lang; J. H. Markland; J. D. Phelps; T. Ponton, jun.; J. Townley; E. V. Utterson; and R. Wilbraham. Upon the cloth being removed, the following Toasts were delivered from the chair:—

1. The cause of Bibliomania all over the world.
2. The immortal memory of Christopher Valdarfer, printer of the Boccacio of 1471.
3. The immortal memory of William Caxton, first English printer.
4. The immortal memory of Wynkyn de Worde.
5. The immortal memory of Richard Pynson.
6. The immortal memory of Julian Notary.
7. The immortal memory of William Faques.
8. The immortal memory of the Aldine family.
9. The immortal memory of the Stephensens.
10. The immortal memory of John Duke of Roxburghe.

After these the health of the president was proposed, and received by the company standing, with three times three. Then followed the health of the vice president, Mr. Dibdin. The president was succeeded in the chair by Lord Gower; who, at midnight, yielded it to Mr. Dent; and that gentleman gave way to the Prince of Biblio-maniacs, Mr. Heber. The Roxburghe club is limited in number to thirty-one members, and one black ball is fatal to the candidate who offers himself upon a vacancy.

A Time Table, promising considerable usefulness, is on the eve of publication, called *The Mercantile Chronometer*, designed to facilitate the computation of Discount, Interest, &c.

A new edition is in preparation of *Notitia Parliamentaria*; or, a History of the Counties, Cities, and Boroughs, in England and Wales: shewing what boroughs, anciently parliamentary, are disused; what do, at this day, return to parliament; their antiquities, charters, privileges, &c. by BROWNE WILLIS, Esq. LL.D. some time member of parliament for the town of Buckingham, and author of the Survey of Cathedrals, Mitred Abbeys, &c. &c.

We think it proper to caution the public against an unprincipled attempt to

connect the name of the late MARTIN SMART with a *Female Class Book*, under the false pretence that Mr. Smart was editor of *Blair's* well known *Class Book*. Mr. S. was employed as reader in the printing office in which perhaps more than one of the latter editions of *Blair's Class Book* were printed; but in regard to that work, he performed only the ordinary duty of reader for the master-printer. In truth, the first edition of *Blair's Class Book* was printed in an office with which Mr. S. never had any connection.

Mr. BENJAMIN BROOK's *Lives of the Puritans* will be ready for publication early in September. The materials of the work are wholly collected from approved historical records, and numerous manuscript documents, which will present to the public a large selection of interesting and curious information never before printed. The work will give a circumstantial detail of the arduous and painful struggle for religious freedom, through a period of more than a hundred years, without at all interfering with any other publication; and will form a comprehensive appendage to Neal's "*History of the Puritans*," and a series of biographical history closely connected with Palmer's "*Non-conformist's Memorial*."

Proposals have been circulated for publishing, by subscription, an *Investigation of the Mechanical Science and Historical Descent of Architecture in England*, during the middle ages; ascertaining the derivation of the distinct species of building, in which the circular and pointed arch were successively prevalent, by C. CLARKE, Esq. F.S.A. The work will make a handsome volume in quarto, including about thirty engravings, explanatory of the mechanical properties of Gothic building, and historical descent of those elementary principles of which it consists in its finished state.

A report of 70 women burned alive on the funeral pile of their deceased husbands in May and June, 1812, leaving 180 orphans, has been published in a Periodical work by the Missionaries in Bengal, entitled, "*Miscellanies, relative to Indian Literature, Manners, &c.*" The places where the burnings occurred, are situated "on both sides of Calcutta, from Cossimbuzar, to the mouth of the Hoogly." One of the deceased husbands was a Brahmin, who had married 25 women, 18 of whom died during his lifetime; the remaining 12 perished with him on the funeral pile, leaving 30 orphan children,

Dr.

Dr. HUTTON is preparing a new edition of *Recreations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy*; containing amusing dissertations and inquiries concerning a variety of subjects, the most remarkable and proper to excite curiosity and attention to the whole range of the mathematical and philosophical sciences; first composed by M. Ozanam, of the Royal Academy of Sciences, &c. lately recomposed, and greatly enlarged, in a new edition, by the celebrated M. Montucla, and now translated into English, and improved with many additions and observations.

Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP, shortly before his death, in accordance with the feeling alluded to at page 135, col. 1, published "Remarks on the LXVIIIth Psalm, addressed more particularly to the Consideration of the House of Israel." In this work he observes, that "a serious consideration of this very extraordinary Psalm is more particularly important in the present awful year, 1812,* when the end of the *fourth and last great Kingdom*, the Roman, seems (by all the prophetic *'Signs of the Times,'*) *most rapidly to advance*, and the promised return of the House of Israel to the ancient inheritance of their ancestors, seems *just at hand!*"—He then makes the following statement: "The site of 'Mount Bashan' is in the neighbourhood of Damascus; and an account was lately sent from thence of an extraordinary signal: a fiery cloud descended from heaven, and rested upon a tree on the top of the mountains, and continued with prodigious splendour for three days and three nights, without injuring the tree. Now, if this account be really true, the signal may fairly be deemed similar to that glorious light from heaven, which appeared to Moses on Mount Sinai. The letter which contained this account was sent from Damascus to the Portuguese Rabbi, Dr. Meldoli, which letter he shewed to another learned Rabbi, Dr. Strasburgh, and desired him to communicate it to Dr. Hirshal, the chief Rabbi of the Dutch synagogue in Duke's place. Dr. Strasburgh (with whom I have been acquainted many years, and have not the least doubt of his veracity) informed me of this circumstance very soon after he received the letter from Rabbi Meldoli; and I desired him to compare the account with this LXVIIIth Psalm, which is a prediction of the present awful vengeance of God, against 'Kings and their Armies,'—blood for

blood, which immediately precedes the happy and glorious establishment of the Messiah's kingdom upon earth; and as 'Mount Bashan' is here repeatedly called 'the Great Mountain of the Lord,' (instead of Mount Zion, the true Mountain of the Lord) it must refer to some similar signal of a 'fiery cloud from heaven,' which was to be fulfilled in the present year on 'Mount Bashan;' and accordingly in the 8th and 17th verses we find a reference to 'Mount Sinai' as 'the holy place,' i. e. from the presence of God appearing unto Moses in a similar supernatural appearance of fire from heaven! So that if the account from Damascus is really true, there can be no farther difficulty in expounding the true meaning and intention of this very extraordinary Psalm, which has been misconstrued and misunderstood by all translators and commentators that have hitherto attempted to explain it.—Dr. Strasburgh seemed very much struck with my reference to this Psalm; and he did not attempt to deny the propriety of the application.—But how shall we account (says Mr. Sharp) for the continual obstinacy and rebellion of these Elders of Israel (I speak at present only of two of them) who now pretend to deny that any such letter was received by Rabbi Meldoli from Damascus? Rabbi Meldoli himself denies it, though he delivered that letter to Dr. Strasburgh to be communicated to Dr. Hirshal; and the latter also presumes to deny the fact, though we have a credible witness to the contrary in Dr. Strasburgh, who was employed by Rabbi Meldoli to communicate the original letter to Dr. Hirshal. Rabbi Meldoli, who came from Damascus, now presumes to assert, that the letter which he received was only from a merchant at Gibraltar, containing such a report; and he denies that any letter was sent to him from Damascus, though he delivered that very letter to Dr. Strasburgh!"

Mr. WM. DANIELL, A.R.A. is preparing for publication, "A Picturesque Voyage round Great Britain," illustrated with coloured engravings. To commence with a Picturesque Voyage from the Land's End towards Anglesea. The design of this voyage is to give a descriptive account of the coast, and of every object worthy of observation in its vicinity; of the towns, harbours, forts, and the general character and appearance of the shore round the island. The Voyage will be written by Mr. Richard Ayton, and illustrated with coloured prints, engraved by Mr. W. Daniell, from his own drawings, made expressly for the purpose. It will

* The year on which Mr. S. had fixed, and not on 1811, as misprinted at p. 135.

will be published in monthly numbers, each number to contain two plates, coloured, with sixteen pages of letter-press. The present portion of the work will consist of fourteen numbers, forming one large volume in imperial quarto. The first number will appear early in the ensuing winter.

Dr. BUCHANAN, during his late travels in India, visited the interior of the country of Malac-ala, and with the permission of the Rajah of Travancore, visited the Syrian Christians who have resided *from time immemorial* in his dominions; and "the following," he says, "are the chief doctrines of this ancient church:

1. They held the doctrine of a vicarious atonement for the sins of men, by the blood and merits of Christ, and of the justification of the soul before God, by faith alone in that atonement.

2. They maintain the regeneration, or new birth of the soul to righteousness, by the influence of the spirit of God, which change is called in their books, from the Greek, *Meta-Noia*, or change of mind.

3. In regard to the Trinity, the creed of the Syrian Christians accords with that of St. Athanasius, but without the damnatory clauses."

In a written and official communication to the English resident at Travancore, the Metropolitan states their creed to be as follows:

"We believe in the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, three persons in one God, neither confounding the persons nor dividing the substance, one in three, and three in one. The Father generator, the Son generated, and the Holy Ghost proceeding. None is before or after the other; in majesty, honour, might and power co-equal; Unity in Trinity, and Trinity in Unity." He then proceeds to disclaim the different errors of Arius, Sabellius, Macedonius, Manes, Marcionus, Julianus, Nestorius, and the Chalcedonians; and concludes, "that in the appointed time, through the disposition of the Father and the Holy Ghost, the Son appeared on earth for the salvation of mankind; that he was born of the Virgin Mary through the means of the Holy Ghost, and was incarnate God and man."

This *Orthodox* creed, however, is very different from the account given to the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, of the faith of these Syrian Christians. In the postscript of a letter dated at Tanjore, 10th of March, 1809, Messrs. Kolhoff and Horst, two missionaries well known to Dr. Buchanan, and highly praised by him, thus express their sentiments of the Syrian Christians.

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"Already in 1725, and following years, our predecessors, the missionaries at Tranquebar and Madras, by the advice of their friends in Europe, endeavoured to make acquaintance with the dignitaries and priests of the St. Thomas, or Syrian Christians, and to unite them with the Protestant church, or at least to bring them to agree in doctrine with the Protestant. They employed for this purpose a very learned divine of the reformed church at Cochin, the Reverend Valerius Nicolai, and they spake with several Syrian priests that came to the coast at different times. But they were at last obliged to give up all hopes of such a union. The following abstract of the result of their researches, will show how unfit the Syrian clergy are to be Protestant missionaries.

"1st. The Syrian Christians are split into two sects, directly opposite to each other, yet equally receding from the orthodox doctrine of the Christian church; Nestorians and Eutychians. They pray moreover to the Virgin Mary and to the Saints (though not precisely to the same as the church of Rome,) and desire their mediation. They believe that good works are meritorious. They hold the doctrine of works of Supererogation. Their public prayers and administration of the sacraments are in a tongue not understood by the people. Celibacy has grown customary among their priests, though it is not enjoined. Thus their doctrine militates against the 2d, 5th, 11th, 14th, 24th, and in a manner also against the 32d articles of religion, and against the Nicene Creed.

"2d. They are so ignorant, that they could not even be used as sub-assistants to our native catechists, and of course, as such people use to be, they are obstinate, and would demand of us to conform to their persuasion and ritual, instead of conforming themselves to that of the church of England.

"3d. Their proper language is not Syriac, but the Malaialam idiom. They only make shift to read as much Syriac as is necessary for celebrating the mass, and reading the liturgy, which are almost the same as those of the Armenians.

"4th. The cast out of which all their priests are taken, are (is that of) the Cirsarases, and the priests claim an equality with the highest cast of that country, the *Nairs*; and on this account they have hardly any intercourse with people of lower casts; whereby they incapacitate themselves for the propagation of Christianity."

Are we to believe Dr. Buchanan, or Messrs. Kolhoff and Horst—the dignitary of the church of England, or the two calvinist divines? But Dr. B. says, he has brought to England a manuscript Syriac liturgy. It merits translation.

X

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Selection from the Vocal Compositions of Mozart, united to English Verses, never before published. The Accompaniment (for the Piano-forte) arranged from the Original Scores, by Muzio Clementi. 15s.

THE preface to this well-compiled volume, after a variety of just and useful remarks on the advantage of giving the most popular melodies of Italy and Germany, in unison with English poetry, informs us that "the greater part of the pieces it contains are not only new, but are the real compositions of Mozart. To prove the first part of this assertion, says the ingenious editor, I have only to refer the public to the works which have already appeared with the name of my author; and, to substantiate the remaining fact, I could shew a catalogue of his compositions, as well as the MSS. in his own hand-writing, which I have received from his widow."

We have sedulously inspected the collection. It consists of twelve airs, to which Mr. David Thomson has applied poetry of the first order, and so adapted to the style of the music they are made to accompany, as to add beauty to beauty, and give them a recommendation even beyond their native claims. We should believe them to be genuine, even if we were not solemnly assured of the fact: they not only bear internal evidences of the felicitous conception and profound science of Mozart, but possess so many of those occult peculiarities only discernible by a master, (but which indisputably announce their individual source) that we risk nothing in declaring them the offspring of his genius, and of his alone.

Divertimento for the Piano-forte, composed on the subject of a favourite Air in the Burletta of Midas. Dedicated to Miss Henrietta Russell, by G. L. Griffin, esq. 3s. 6d.

Mr. Griffin has displayed much of his known science and usual taste in this production. The introductory movement combines boldness with elegance, and, by the cast of the passages, well prepares the ear for the contents of the succeeding pages. In the second movement we find many ingenious turns, and a novel manner of modifying the ideas, that produces almost as much originality of effect, as if the conceptions were

radically new. Though the piece considerably varies in its degrees of executive difficulty, its general style is rather uniform; and, certainly, its claims to our approval very equal.

Edmund's Song on the Harp; the Poetry from Rokeby, written by W. Scott, esq. Composed, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-forte, by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 2s. 6d.

This song is set in the ballad style; and consists of three verses, succeeded by a *finale* in $\frac{3}{4}$ *andante larghetto*. The melody, generally speaking, is regular and connected; and in some places refined and expressive. Dr. Clarke is a composer whom we never catch tripping in the great requisite, appropriateness of style; the sense and sentiment of his author always seem to form the first points of his consideration; and with an originality, and, very often, considerable sweetness of melody, we receive an enforcing comment on the subject matter of the words. In the present instance this fine quality of vocal composition is more apparent than usual, and will give much value to the piece with every feeling auditor.

Musette for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Graham, by T. Latour. 3s.

We do not know whether the subject worked upon in this musette be original, or borrowed by Mr. Latour from some already-published composition. It is, however, pleasing; and the adscitious matter is of that corresponding cast which bespeaks a tolerable degree of judgment. The execution, though sufficient for the improvement of a practitioner somewhat advanced, is not carried beyond the power of the general finger; and the passages are, for the most part, commodiously formed for the unfinished performer.

"Lord Scene;" the favorite Trio sung by Mrs. Sterling, Mr. Sinclair, and Mr. Inledon, in the Lord of the Manor. Composed by T. Welsh. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Welsh has set the words of this trio, (which are from the pen of Mr. C. Dibdin, jun.) with taste and feeling. When we estimate the worth of modern duetts and trios, we generally endeavour to keep from our mind the similar productions of Handel, Greene, and Boyce; and doing that now, we can allow ourselves to speak in terms of respect of

the piece before us. The melody is easy and natural, and the disposition of the parts, though it does not display any great portion of science, bespeaks a knowledge of the general rules of composition; and forms a promise of future mastery in this province of the harmonic art.

Sonata for the Piano-forte, composed for, and dedicated to, Miss Cotton, of Laytonstone, by N. Rolfe. 4s.

This sonata is comprised in two movements; the first in triple time, *allegro moderato*, and the second is two crotchets in a bar, *allegretto scherzo*. The former of these is spirited and ingeniously varied: while the latter (a *rondo*) is attractive in its theme, and conducted with a degree of resource, both in ingenuity and judgment, which gives Mr. Rolfe a respectable station among the piano composers of the day.

"Put it down to the Bill;" a favorite Comic Song, sung by Mr. Lund, at Sadler's Wells Theatre, in the Melo Drama of "the Prince." Written by C. Dibdin, jun. and composed by W. Reeve. 1s. 6d.

This little song, the words of which possess much vocal humour, exhibits all that perhaps so trivial an effort can be said to have promised. The melody consists of a string of common-place bars, which, though they convey no identical expression or character, run into each other, or out of each other, with ease and fluency, and amuse the ear, while the lighter faculties of the mind are appealed to by the passing jokes of the poet.

Munster House, a Rondo for the Piano-forte or Harp. Composed and inscribed to Miss Sampayo, by John Parry. 1s. 6d.

This rondo is written in that familiar style which accommodates it to the exercise of the juvenile finger, which it will not fail to improve, if sufficiently practised. The passages are easy and flowing, and the convenience of the early learner is uniformly and successfully attended to.

"Les Plaisirs de L'Esperance;" composed by Mr. Gildon. 1s. 6d.

The subject of the first movement of this piece is more than commonly agreeable; and the embellishments and digressive matter do credit to Mr. Gildon's taste. The few bars of relief in the fourth of the original key, which are thrown in between this and the last movement, are simple and interesting; and the concluding rondo exhibits a lively imagination under the controul of a judgment matured by sedulous observation.

Chappell and Company are publishing in Numbers, two shillings and sixpence each, a new vocal work under the title of "National Melodies." It consists of the most admired airs of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, arranged as rondos, or with variations, for the piano-forte; and is accompanied with introductory movements, composed by the most eminent masters. Among the melodies which have already appeared, we find, "You Gentlemen of England," "Where the Bee sucks," "When William at Eve," "Green grow the Rushes," "Corn Riggs are bonnie," and "Down the burn, Davie, Love."

MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION,

With occasional Notices of important Judicial Decisions.

CAP. CLI. "An Act to extend the provisions of an Act of the last session of parliament, relating to the half pay and allowance of officers retiring from service; and to authorize the allowing to foreign officers wounded, the like pensions and allowances as are given to British officers under the like circumstances."—28th July, 1812.

This Act recites the 51 Geo. iii. c. 103, and enacts, that inspecting field officers of militia, or volunteers, or of recruiting districts, shall be allowed the half pay (together with arrears) of the commission held

at the time of such appointment.—Quarter masters in cavalry or infantry, after thirty years service, twelve years of which service shall have been as quarter master, to retire with full pay.—Foreign officers wounded in his Majesty's service allowed the like pensions, &c. as are granted to any officers under similar circumstances.—34 Geo. iii. c. 43.—44 Geo. iii. c. 68.—46 Geo. iii. c. 23.

Cap. CLII. "An Act to repeal an Act, passed in the forty-ninth year of his present Majesty, intitled, an Act for better regulating the office of agent-general

eral for volunteers and local militia, and for the more effectually regulating the said office."—28th July, 1812.

Cap. CLIII. "An Act to rectify a mistake, and to carry into more effectual execution the purposes of an Act made in the last session of parliament, relating to the British white herring fishery."—28th July, 1812.

Cap. CLIV. "An Act for granting to his Majesty certain sums of money out of the consolidated fund of Great Britain, and for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament."—28th July, 1812.

Cap. CLV. "An Act to repeal certain Acts, and amend other Acts relating to religious worship and assemblies, and persons teaching or preaching therein."—29th July, 1812.

This Act recites 13 and 14 Car. 2. c. 1.—17 Car. 2, c. 2.—22 Car. 2. c. 1, which are thereby repealed.—All places of religious worship to be certified and registered; a certificate whereof to be granted for 2s. 6d.—Penalty for each meeting contrary hereto, not exceeding 20l. nor less than 20s. at the discretion of the convicting justice.—Penalty on persons teaching or preaching without consent of occupiers, not more than 30l. nor less than 40s. as aforesaid.—Preachers in and persons resorting to religious assemblies, certified under this Act, exempt from same penalties as persons taking oaths under the statute of King William and Queen Mary, intituled 'An Act for exempting their Majesties protestant subjects dissenting from the church of England, from the penalties of certain laws,' or any Act amending the said Act, is by law exempt, as fully and effectually as if all such pains and penalties, and the several Acts enforcing the same, were recited in this Act, and such exemptions as aforesaid were severally and separately enacted in relation thereto.—Oaths and declaration to be taken by all preachers, &c. when thereto required by a magistrate, as contained in the 19 Geo. iii. c. 44, under a like discretionary penalty of 10l. and not less than 10s. but no person to be compelled to go more than five miles.—Any person may require a justice of peace, &c. to administer the oaths, &c. under this Act.—Justices shall give the parties a certificate of having made such oath.—Fee 2s. 6d. which certificate shall be conclusive evidence.—Teachers having taken the oaths, &c. exempt from offices, and from the militia.—Fifty pounds penalty on producing false certificate.—Doors of religious assemblies not to be bolted or barred.—

Forty pounds penalty on disturbing religious assemblies, to be recovered in a summary way.—Saving the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the church.—The Act not to extend to quakers.—Offenders to be convicted before two or more justices.—Forfeitures to be levied by distress.—Appeal after conviction to general quarter sessions.—Penalties to be sued for and prosecuted within six months.—Limitation of actions.—Public Act.

Cap. CLVI. "An Act for the more effectual punishment of persons aiding prisoners of war to escape from his Majesty's dominions."—29th July, 1812.

The punishment of persons aiding prisoners of war to escape, is hereby made transportation, either for life or 14 or 7 years, as the court see fit.—Persons are made guilty of aiding, though they do not assist the prisoner in quitting the coast.—The like punishment for persons assisting on the high seas prisoners to escape, who are to be tried in any county in the realm, as if the offence were committed there. Offences may be tried otherwise than under the provisions of this Act, but then not to be punished as herein directed.

Cap. CLVII. "An Act to prevent the issuing and circulating of pieces of gold and silver, or other metal, usually called tokens, except such as are issued by the banks of England and Ireland respectively."—July 29, 1812.

Tokens not to be issued; penalty on issuing, from 5l. to 20l.—Tokens not to circulate after the 25th March 1813.—Act not to extend to tokens of the bank of England or Ireland.—Justices empowered to hear and determine offences.—Twenty pounds penalty on witnesses not attending.—A form of conviction given by the Act of which the clerks of the peace are to give copies.—Parishioners admitted witnesses.—Convictions not to be removed.

Cap. CLVIII. "An Act to extend the provisions of an Act passed in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for the relief of persons equitably entitled to stocks and annuities transferable at the bank of England, and of an Act passed in this present session for the relief of infant suitors entitled to the like stocks and annuities, to all other transferable stocks and funds."—29th July, 1812.

This Act recites and extends 36 Geo. iii. c. 90, and 52 Geo. iii. c. 32.

Cap. CLIX. "An Act for charging foreign liquors and tobacco derelict, jetsam, flotsam, lagan, or wreck, brought or coming into Great Britain, with the duties payable on importation of such liquors and tobacco."—29th July, 1812.

Liquors and tobacco derelict, &c. liable

to the same duties as liquors and tobacco regularly imported.

Cap. CLX. "An Act to enable justices of the peace to order parochial relief to prisoners confined under mesne process for debt, in such gaols as are not county gaols."—29th July, 1812.

Justice to order parochial relief to debtors in such gaols as are not county gaols.—Limiting the sum to not exceeding 6d. a day.—Legal settlement of debtor to be ascertained.—Order of removal to be suspended while debtor is imprisoned, and to be served on the overseers of the poor of his parish, who shall repay the expence attending the pauper.—In case of refusal, the money advanced to be levied by distress.—Appeal allowed to quarter session.—In case the pauper has no legal settlement in England or Wales, the allowance shall be paid out of the county rate.

Cap. CLXI. "An Act for enabling his Majesty to grant leases under certain circumstances, and for the better carrying into effect the provisions of an Act passed in the thirty-ninth and fortieth year of

the reign of his present Majesty, touching the formation of a map of the New Forest, in the county of Southampton, and continuing and extending other provisions of the said Act; for further appropriating the monies arisen or to arise from the sale of certain crown lands under the authority of divers Acts of parliament; for annexing certain lands within the forest of Rockingham, to his Majesty's manor of King's Cliffe; and for enabling the commissioners of the treasury to appropriate small portions of land for ecclesiastical purposes."—July 29, 1812.

This Act recites, 34 Geo. iii. c. 75, and 40 Geo. iii. c. 86.—50 Geo. iii. c. 116, and 49 Geo. iii. c. 158.—49 Geo. iii. c. 159, and 39 and 40 Geo. iii. c. 86, and also 35 Geo. iii. c. 40.—36 Geo. iii. c. 62.—36 Geo. iii. c. 63.—36 Geo. iii. c. 64.—34 Geo. iii. c. 75, and 48 Geo. iii. c. 73, and also 51 Geo. iii. c. 115, and makes several new regulations as to the above crown lands.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 17th of July and the 17th of August, extracted from the London Gazettes.

N. B.—In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 115.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ARMSTRONG W. T. Leadenhall street, druggist. (King)
Alpals J. Berkeley, coal dealer. (Vizard and Hutchinson)
Amery J. Stainton, York, seedsman. (Ellis)
Arnold W. P. Lambeth walk, paper hanger. (Sweet)
Ackerley S. Liverpool, draper. (Windle)
Appleton T. E. Houndsditch, provision merchant. (Amory)
Black A. Hayes, veterinary surgeon. (Fielder)
Bradley T. Strand, carpenter. (Rogers)
Eames M. Lambeth terrace, jeweller. (Rogers and Son)
Benfield J. Chandos street, dealer. (Charter)
Brown J. Tiltford, liquor merchant. (Price and Williams)
Barrack J. Leicester, cabinet maker. (Taylor)
Beecher W. Docking, Norfolk, corn merchant. (Wilson)
Barnard W. P. Gloucester terrace, Hoxton, linen draper. (Draper)
Branch J. Norwich, baker. (Windus)
Bromley J. Hangingheaton, York, clothier. (Evans)
Burgess J. Bedford street, druggist. (Whitaker)
Billing J. H. fen. and jur. Paddington, corn dealers. (Druce)
Bentham J. Yarm, merchant. (Sloper and Heath)
Blackcourt C. East India chambers, merchant. (Hind)
Cotterell C. Southampton, victualler. (Clement and co.)
Clarkson J. Curdworth, Warwick, grocer. (Brown)
Croft R. John street, Commercial road, master mariner. (Fitzgerald)
Crouch P. Little Coram street, Ruffel square, painter. (Brown)
Carter J. Bishopsgate street within, broker. (Lowless and Croft)
Daniel E. Newmarket-upon-Trent, dealer. (Ruffs and co.)
Day R. R. Trinity square, merchant. (Pope)
Dibble J. Moretonhamstead, Devon, currier. (Cardales and Young)
Evans E. Denbigh, innkeeper. (Philpot and co.)
Fiske A. Worcester, cabinet maker. (Darke and Church, London)
Fidler T. Mildenhall, cordwainer. (Giles)
Featherstone J. Worcester, maltster. (Cardales and Young)
Gooch B. Portland road, victualler. (Earnshaw)
Gregson R. Holborn, victualler. (Makin)

Gordon J. Copthall buildings, merchant. (Beardon and co.)
Holt R. Liverpool, merchant. (Milne and Parry)
Hogg W. Painwick, Gloucester, butcher. (Platt, London)
Holland T. County terrace, New Kent road, merchant. (Lee, Southwark)
Haigh T. Croftland hill, York, clothier. (Cardale and Young)
Hovil J. Hatfield street, cooper. (Batsford)
Hyde W. W. Kingston-upon-Hull, cabinet maker. (Bigg)
Hugo T. Loftwithiel, banker. (Sandys and co.)
Hobbs J. Sandhurst, blacksmith. (Platt)
Harper G. Denbigh, tobaccoist. (Kinderley and co.)
Henley H. Bath, plater. (Highmoor and Young)
Hording J. Liverpool, merchant. (Avison)
Hockett J. Binfield, carpenter. (Eyre)
Huckel W. Panton square, Leicester square, bricklayer. (Pike)
Howell W. Leominster, Herefordshire, innkeeper.
Jenks W. Wem, Salop, cheesefactor. (Platt)
Joseph B. Swansea, Glamorgan, jeweller. (Bleasdale and co.)
Kemshead J. Berners street, carpenter. (Chippenhall)
Knowles L. Newnham, Skinner. (Edmund and Son)
Kirby J. J. High street, Southwark, sack-making. (Rees)
Kinnard J. Plymouth dock, taylor. (Aulfin and co.)
Leonard W. and Tyndale J. Cam, shopkeepers. (Price and co.)
Langdon J. H. Windfor place, City road, carpenter. (Wood)
Layton C. Smith's building, Leadenhall street, merchant. (Hillyard and King)
Lumley T. Gutter lane, merchant. (Sloper and Heath)
McCall A. Kingston, Jamaica, merchant. (Cooper and Lowe)
Mackenzie A. B. and C. Abbott Aulfin Friars, merchants. (Beardon and co.)
Michell T. Jane street, cheesemonger. (M'Mitchael)
Moliart J. Shelton, china manufacturer. (Wilson, Temple)
Mottram J. Doncaster, hatter. (Lowes and Cowburn)
Mendham S. and T. Field Fenchurch street, merchants. (Wefton and co.)
Matthew T. Warlington, Surrey, corn dealer. (Guy)
Mijner J. Sheffield, sander manufacturer. (Bigg)
Merson J. Brook street, Holborn, carpet warehouseman. (Lawless and co.)
Nelson A. Plymouth dock, linen draper. (Roome)
Norman J. Holloway, victualler. (Jones)
Olborne J. Uttoxeter, Stafford, grocer. (Merridge Perkins)

Perkins J. Chaddington, Oxford, butcher. (Aplin
 Perkin J. Pave lane, Salop, dealer in horses. (Aulin
 and Co
 Proctor J. Yarm, Yorkshire, merchant. (Morton
 Puff J. Stockport, victualler. (Wright and Pickering
 Pacey W. Castle Street, Leicester square, chinaman. (Fitt-
 man
 Quame W. Okehampton, dealer. (Sweet and ch.
 Rhodes J. Eketern, Salop, butcher. (Edmunds
 Rock J. Wednesbury, innholder. (Munt
 Robt W. Newcastle, butcher. (Dixon
 Rowe S. Huntingdon, grocer. (Philpot and Stone
 Richardson J. York Street, St. Mary-la-bonne, and T. Welch,
 Cleveland Street, builders. (Saunders
 Rickett J. Gundle, banker. (Barber
 Sheppard W. Fadzow, Cornwall, merchant. (Shepherd
 and Co.
 Simons S. Radcliffe highway, shipfeller. (Ifaacs
 Stouts T. and T. Wells, Old broad street, timber mer-
 chants. (Lee
 Stubbs J. jun. St. Martin's lane, picture dealer. (Har-
 vey
 Sayer T. jun. Bungay, liquor merchant. (Tarrant
 and Co.
 Samuel A. Liverpool, silversmith. (Bird
 Spragg J. New Cross, schoolmaster. (Walker and co.
 Sharpe C. Great Yarmouth, corn merchant. (Dax, jun.

Salter J. Trinity square, merchant. (Pope
 Smart C. G. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linendraper. (Henry
 Short P. Carnaby street, victualler. (Hughes
 Singleton J. A. Manchester, watchmaker. (Harris,
 London
 Sanders S. Holywell street, dealer. (Stratton and Allport
 Stormey J. jun. Weymouth, upholsterer. (Willis and co.
 Syms R. Queen street, Horsleydown, lighterman. (Clut-
 ton
 Taylor A. and W. Kingston upon-Hull, merchants. (Sykes
 and Knowles
 Tunddy G. Bread-street hill, colourman. (Tarn
 Timbrell C. Walfall, Stafford. (Johnson
 Vascomelas João Nico'ao de Mendonze de, Liverpool,
 merchant. (Cooper and Lowe
 Van Dyck F. A. Leadenhall street, merchant. (Abbott
 Wike T. New Sarum, turner. (Nollet and Son
 Williams, C. Oxford street, cheesemonger. (Carke
 Wilkinson H. St. Paul, Gloucester, money scrivener. (St
 S. Whitcombe and King, London
 Webb W. Buckingham street, wine merchant. (Luxmore
 Warner T. Hatton Wall, grocer. (Osbaldeston
 West W. Sheerness, brewer. (Templar
 Wray A. Tokenhouse Yard, merchant. (Hammond
 Worley R. Brompton, baker. (Dawes
 Ward D. Rufford, victualler. (Young
 Webb T. Hitchin, Hertford, draper. (Bond.

DIVIDENDS.

Henry F. Louth
 Andrews T. Cataton street
 Arkison S. Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Aquilar, T. Devonshire square
 Aulin W. Ellis street
 Barry G. Barnsley
 Burdall J. Huddley
 Beaton W. and J. St. Mary-at Hill
 Bright T. Welbury-upon-Severn
 Barker J. T. Dover
 Barrett J. Bolton le Moors, Lancaster
 Brown W. Sackville street
 Barlin N. Whitecross street
 Burt C. Duke's-head passage, Newgate
 market
 Beffer C. 1. Prospect place
 Becket W. Worthington place
 Bacon J. and Spear W. Lower Thames
 street
 Brow I. St. Catherine's street
 Bennett T. Long acre
 Caloway J. New Bond street
 Clark W. F. Holborn
 Corby J. Hertford
 Cooney J. Churchdown, Gloucester
 Coburn T. Castle court, Birchin lane
 Cleland A. Charles street, Mary-le-
 bone
 Carr W. Hythe
 Corbet W. Token-house yard, Loth-
 bury
 Dodson J. Cranbrook
 Dick Q. and J. Finsbury square
 Day T. Crown street, Westminster
 Davies J. Loughborough, Leicester
 Dawke J. Skinner street
 Dehlon H. City road
 Davey M. jun. Chestnut
 Davies J. Hereford
 Du Bois G. London Wall
 Drape J. Wiglow, Cumberland
 Ender, C. Ewell
 Ellis R. Earl street, Blackfriars
 Emanuel J. Ordona ce row, Portsea
 Ellis, E. Mercury and, Canterbury
 Fox J. Bridlington
 Friday R. jun. Illeworth
 Fyfe H. Cheltenham
 France M. Mirfield York
 Foster D. Keddington street
 Fild W. Mill street, Passover square
 Fild R. Wickham market, Suffolk
 Frank J. Fox and street, Oxford street
 Falco M. Worthington, Cumberland
 Pearson I. Cheapside
 Field S. Noodleigh park Reigate
 Featherstonhaugh J. St. Mary-at-Hill
 Falconer C. Wapping
 French G. and C. N. Eades Great East
 cheap
 Foulkes I. Evesham, Worcesterhire
 Greshill W. Jermya street, Westmin-
 ster
 Griffiths D. Canterbury

Goldie J. South Shields
 Goodman B. Staverton
 Hill P. Frome, telwood, Somerset
 Henry A. Finsbury square
 Higgins J. North Bradley
 Hopkins T. Bridge street, Westmin-
 ster
 Hewitt W. Carburton street
 Hudson J. Upper Thames street
 Harwood J. Warwick
 Horn J. Norwich
 Hopkins R. Birmingham
 Haydon S. King street, Bloomsbury
 Hunter A. Little Portland street
 Hamper J. Tooley street
 Hewitt C. Kingston-upon-Hull
 Hemmingsway J. Halifax
 Harman J. B. M. lane
 Havis W. and H. Suthmier, Denmark
 street, Radcliff highway
 Hills T. Sandwich, Kent
 Horn J. Portsea
 Huffer C. and W. H. Limehouse
 Jones R. Birmingham
 Ingram J. Wood street, Cheapside
 Johnson W. Hucclecote, Gloucester
 James R. New London street
 Jones J. Staverton
 Jones B. Radcliff Highway
 Kent M. and S. Cornwall
 Knowles J. Sidcup, Kent
 Knight J. H. W. Cowes, Isle of Wight
 Ley J. Taunton
 Lingford D. Leicester square
 Lyon J. Leadenhall street
 Langford T. Leicester square
 Lambert S. A. Broad street
 Lewington J. Lemon street
 Laxton W. R. Gower street North, St.
 Pancras
 Ludlow W. and J. Bishop's Cannings,
 Wilts
 Lo Sda G. P. Green Lettuce lane
 Makeham J. Upper Thames street
 Malcom I. Cornhill
 Marshall T. Louth, Lincoln
 Minet J. Finsbury square
 Mumford T. and J. Keen, Greenwich
 Nook J. Stillingon
 Norrie J. Hoborn
 Nash M. Harrington
 Parkinson J. and J. Stork, St. Saviour's
 Church yard
 Plant W. Crown street
 Parkes R. Dale End, Birmingham
 Pagett W. Gloucester
 Pottinger J. Birmingham
 Powell E. Bristol
 Phillips J. New Bond street
 Perry E. Whitehaven
 Roberts J. Bishopsgate street
 Rhodes S. Newcambe under Lyme
 Rigden R. Ratten garden
 Robinson G. Lonsing, Cumberland

Riffe W. Loughborough
 Reid W. Bristol
 Rea T. and J. Minories
 Rofs H. Kingston-upon-Hall
 Scriven J. and J. Alcester, Warwick
 Strickland T. Liverpool
 Simpson T. jun. Oxford street
 Sibley J. Beckley
 Smithers H. and H. K. and G. Buck,
 Newport
 Satterthwaite J. Tamworth
 Stewart T. North Shields
 Swan J. R. Anderson, and G. Swan,
 Wapping
 Shepherd T. North Audley street
 Sheen J. Abchurch lane
 Spreat J. Bath
 Stone W. Queen street, Cheapside
 Steicker R. Epfom, Surrey
 Sykes J. and G. Huddersfield
 Stevens S. Biberley
 Thomas J. and J. Kesteven, York street
 Taylor W. He eford
 Thomas T. and P.
 Townford J. Crane court, Fleet street
 Thomas T. and D. Scott, Carthorpe
 Toxey R. Gloucester
 Thompson T. New Court
 Tubb D. Basing, Southampton
 Turner R. Birmingham
 Turney J. Hertford
 Thew J. South Shields, Durham
 Taylor J. King's road, Grosvenor place
 Twigg J. Amen Corner, Paternoster
 Row
 Von Essen C. E. Gray's Inn Coffe
 house
 Williamson W. Watling street
 Whitwell W. Bethnal Green
 William G. and E. Sharp, Threadneedle
 street
 Wilson G. and Priddle E. Fenchurch
 street
 Williams T. Worcester
 Ward J. Woolwich
 Weddell J. G. and J. Lloyd, / Ea
 court
 Wright T. Birmingham
 White R. Cranley, Hereford
 Whitcher fen, Ringwood, Hants
 Webb F. jun. Longford, Wilts
 Whittaker, W. Manchester
 Woodman W. Lime street square
 Wright T. Birmingham
 Windie W. E. Rotherhithe street,
 Surrey
 Wilton T. Knighton
 Wilton W. Southwark
 Wiles J. Melton Mowbray, Leicester
 Wilt J. Kendall, Westmoreland
 Wilkinson J. R. Ruffel street, Ber-
 mondsey
 Young, J. New Sarum, Wilts.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN AUGUST.

Consisting chiefly of official Papers and authentic Documents.

SPAIN.

SINCE our last, the following official
 dispatches from Field-Marshal Wel-

lington, detail the operations of the allied
 armies.

Zubieta, July 10, 1813.

Since I addressed your lordship on the

3d instant, I have received accounts from General Mina, stating, that General Clatsel had marched from Zaragoza towards Jaca. I have not yet heard of his arrival at that place.

On their right, the enemy have remained nearly in the same situation, since they crossed the Bidassoa, and destroyed the bridge of Irun.

Notwithstanding that the enemy had withdrawn their right and left quite into France, they still maintained their centre in strength in the valley of Bastan, of which, on account of its richness, and the strong positions it affords, they appeared determined to keep possession, and had assembled there three divisions of the army of the south, under the command of General Gazan. Lieut.-General Sir R. Hill, however, having been relieved from the blockade of Pampeluna, dislodged them successively from all their positions on the 4th, 5th, and 7th instant, with two brigades of British and one of Portuguese infantry of the 2d division, under the command of Lieut.-General the Hon. W. Stewart, and with one brigade of Portuguese infantry of the Conde d' Amaranté's division, under the command of the Conde. The last post which the enemy occupied in the Puerto de Maya, between that village and Urdax, was remarkably strong; and the fog was so thick in the afternoon, that it was impossible for the troops to advance beyond the point at which they found themselves when it came on. The enemy, however, had been pushed so vigorously up to that point, that they were obliged to abandon their post in the night, and to retire into France.

In all these affairs, the troops conducted themselves remarkably well, and Lieut.-General Sir R. Hill was much satisfied with the conduct of Lieut.-General the Hon. W. Stewart and of the Conde d' Amaranté.

Since I addressed your lordship last, I have received from Lieut.-General Lord William Bentinck, a letter of the 30th ult. It appears from other accounts, that the Duke del Parque retired from the Xucar on the 25th without loss, and had again taken up the position of Castalla.

I enclose a list of the killed and wounded on the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th instant.

Grand total—1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 staff, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 109 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.

Lezaca, July 19, 1813.

We established a battery of four 18-pounders against a convent, which the enemy had fortified and occupied in force, about six hundred yards from the works of San Sebastian. This battery was opened on the morning of the 14th, and the convent was so far destroyed, as that Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Graham ordered that the

building, and a redoubt which protected its left flank, should be stormed on the 17th. I have not yet received his report of his details of this operation, which however was successful, and our troops were established at the convent, and at the village immediately below it, which the enemy had burned.

I have received a report from General Mina, of the 12th, in which he informs me that General Duran had joined him in the neighbourhood of Zaragoza, and that he had attacked on the 8th General Paris, who had for some time commanded a division in Arragon. General Paris had retired in the night of the 9th, leaving a garrison in a redoubt in the neighbourhood of Zaragoza, which General Mina had left General Duran to attack, while he followed the enemy with his own, and the cavalry under Brigadier Don Julian Sanchez. He had taken a considerable number of prisoners, and a good deal of baggage from General Paris, and a convoy on the 11th.

It is impossible to applaud too highly the activity, intelligence, and gallantry, with which these operations have been carried on.

I have since heard that General Paris had arrived at Jaca, on the 14th, and that he had brought with him the garrisons of Averte, Huesca, &c. and was about to retire into France.

Marshal Suchet evacuated Valencia on the 5th instant, and General Elio entered that city, at the head of the second army, on the 7th. I have a letter from Lord William Bentinck, of the 7th, from San Felipe, in which he informs me that he expected to arrive at Valencia on the 10th. I have not heard of Marshal Suchet's retreat beyond Castellon; but the garrison of Segorbe has been withdrawn, and I understand that General Soverolo blew up the fort of Alcaniz, and marched upon Mequinenza by Caspe.

Downing-street, August 16, 1813.

His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange, has arrived at this Office with Dispatches addressed to Earl Bathurst, by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, of which the following are copies.

MY LORD, San Esteben, Aug. 1, 1813.

Two practicable breaches having been effected at San Sebastian on the 24th of July, orders were given that they should be attacked on the morning of the 25th. I am concerned to have to report, that this attempt to obtain possession of the place failed, and that our loss was very considerable.

Marshal Soult had been appointed Lieutenant de l'Empereur, and commander in chief of the French armies in Spain and the southern provinces of France, by a Decret Imperial on the 1st of July, and he joined and took the command of the army on the 15th

13th of July, which having been joined nearly about the same time by the corps which had been in Spain under the command of General Clauzel, and by other reinforcements, was called the Army of Spain, and re-formed into nine divisions of infantry, forming the right, centre, and left, under the command of General Reille, Comte d'Erlon, and General Clauzel, as Lieutenant-Generals, and a reserve under General Villatte; and two divisions of dragoons and one of light cavalry, the two former under the command of Generals Treillard and Tilly, and the latter under the command of General Pierre Soult. There was besides allotted to the army a large proportion of artillery, and a considerable number of guns had already joined.

The allied army was posted, as I have already informed your lordship, in the passes of the mountains. Major General Byng's brigade of British infantry, and General Morillo's division of Spanish infantry, were on the right in the pass of Roncesvalles. Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole was posted at Viscaret, to support those troops; and Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Picton, with the third division, at Olague in reserve.

Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill occupied the valley of Bastan, with the remainder of the second division, and the Portuguese division, under the Conde de Amarante, detaching General Campbell's Portuguese brigade to Los Aldnides, within the French territory. The light and seventh divisions occupied the heights of Santa Barbara, and the town of Vera, and the Puerto de Echalar, and kept the communication with the valley of Bastan; and the sixth division was in reserve at San Estavan. General Longa's division kept the communication between the troops at Vea, and those under Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Graham, and Mariscal del Campo Giron, on the great road.

The Conde del Abisbal, blockaded Pamplona.

On the 24th, Marshal Soult collected the right and left wings of his army, with one division of his centre, and two divisions of cavalry, at St. Jean de Pied de Port, and on the 25th attacked, with between thirty and forty thousand men, General Byng's post at Roncesvalles. Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole moved up to his support with the fourth division, and these officers were enabled to maintain their post throughout the day. But the enemy turned it in the afternoon; and Lieut.-General Sir Lowry Cole considered it to be necessary to withdraw in the night; and he marched to the neighbourhood of Zubiric.

In the actions which took place on that day, the 20th regiment distinguished themselves.

Two divisions of the centre of the ene-

my's army attacked Sir Rowland Hill's position in the Puerto de Maya, at the head of the valley of Bastan, in the afternoon of the same day. The brunt of the action fell upon Major General Pringle's and Major-Gen. Walker's brigades in the second division, under the command of Lieut.-General the Honourable William Stewart. These troops were at first obliged to give way; but having been supported by Major-Gen. Barnes's brigade of the 7th division, they regained that part of their post, which was the key of the whole, and would have enabled them to re-assume it, if circumstances had permitted it. But Sir Rowland Hill having been apprised of the necessity that Sir Lowry Cole should retire, deemed it expedient to withdraw his troops likewise to Irurita; and the enemy did not advance on the following day beyond the Puerto de Maya.

Notwithstanding the enemy's superiority of numbers, they acquired but little advantage over these brave troops during the seven hours they were engaged.

All the regiments charged with the bayonet. The conduct of the 82d regiment, which moved up with Major-General Barnes's brigade, is particularly reported.

Lieutenant-General the Hon. William Stewart was slightly wounded.

I was not apprised of these events till late in the night of the 25th and 26th: and I adopted immediate measures to concentrate the army to the right, still providing for the siege of San Sebastian, and for the blockade of Pamplona.

This would have been effected early on the 27th, only that Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole, and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, concurred in thinking their post at Zubiri not tenable for the time during which it would have been necessary to wait in it. They therefore retired early on the 27th, and took up a position to cover the blockade of Pamplona, having the right, consisting of the 3d division, in front of Huarte, and extending to the hills beyond Olaz, and the left, consisting of the 4th division, Major-General Byng's, and Brigadier-General Campbell's Portuguese brigade, on the heights in front of Villalba, having their left at a chapel behind Soransen, on the high road from Ostiz to Pamplona, and their right resting upon a height which defended the high road from Zubiri and Roncesvalles. General Morilla's division of Spanish infantry, and that part of the Conde del Abisbal's corps not engaged in the blockade, were in reserve. From the latter, the regiment of Travia, and that of El Principe, were detached to occupy part of the hill on the right of the fourth division, by which the road from Zubiri was defended.

The British cavalry under Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, were placed near

near Huarte on the right, being the only ground on which it was possible to use the cavalry.

The river Lanz runs in the valley which was on the left of the allied, and on the right of the French army, along the road to Ostiz. Beyond this river there is another range of mountains connected with Ligasso and Marcalain, by which places it was now necessary to communicate with the rest of the army.

I joined the third and fourth divisions just as they were taking up their ground on the 27th, and shortly afterwards the enemy formed their army on a mountain, the front of which extends from the high road to Zubiri, and they placed one division on their left of that road on a height, and in some villages in front of the third division. They had here also a large body of cavalry.

In a short time after they had taken up their ground, the enemy attacked the hill on the right of the fourth division, which was then occupied by one battalion of the 4th Portuguese regiment, and by the Spanish regiment of Pravia.

These troops defended their ground, and drove the enemy from it with the bayonet. Seeing the importance of this hill to our position, I reinforced it with the 40th regiment; and this regiment with the Spanish regiments of El Principe and Pravia, held it from this time, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the enemy during the 27th and 28th to obtain possession of it.

Nearly at the same time that the enemy attacked this height on the 27th, they took possession of the village of Sorausen on the road to Ostiz, by which they acquired the communication by that road, and they kept up a fire of musketry along the line, till it was dark.

We were joined in the morning of the 28th by the sixth division of infantry, and I directed that the heights should be occupied on the left of the valley of the Lanz; and that the sixth division should form across the valley in the rear of the left of the fourth division, resting their right on Oricain, and their left upon the heights above-mentioned.

The sixth division had scarcely taken their position, when they were attacked by a very large force of the enemy, which had been assembled in the village of Sorausen.

Their front was, however, so well defended by the fire of their own light troops from the heights on their left, and by the fire from the heights occupied by the fourth division and Brigadier-General Campbell's Portuguese brigade, that the enemy were soon driven back with immense loss, from a fire on their front, both flanks and rear.

In order to extricate their troops from the difficulty in which they found themselves in their situation in the valley of the Lanz, the enemy now attacked the height

on which the left of the fourth division stood, which was occupied by the seventh Cacadores, of which they obtained a momentary possession. They were attacked, however, again by the seventh Cacadores, supported by Major-General Ross, at the head of his brigade of the fourth division, and were driven down with great loss.

The battle now became general along the whole front of the heights occupied by the 4th division, and in every part in our favour, excepting where one battalion of the 10th Portuguese regiment of Major-General Campbell's brigade was posted. This battalion having been overpowered, and having been obliged to give way immediately on the right of Major-General Ross's brigade, the enemy established themselves on our line, and Major-Gen. Ross was obliged to withdraw from his post.

I however ordered the 27th and 48th regiments to charge, first the body of the enemy which had first established themselves on the height, and next those on the left. Both attacks succeeded, and the enemy were driven down with immense loss; and the 6th division having moved forward at the same time to a situation in the valley nearer to the left of the 4th, the attack upon this front ceased entirely, and was continued but faintly on other points of our line.

In the course of this contest, the gallant 4th division, which has so frequently been distinguished in this army, surpassed their former good conduct. Every regiment charged with the bayonet; and the 40th, 7th, 20th, and 23rd, four different times. Their officers set them the example, and Major-General Ross had two horses shot under him. The Portuguese troops likewise behaved admirably; and I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Spanish regiments del Principe and Pravia.

I had ordered Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill to march by Lanz upon Lizasso, as soon as I found that Lieut. Generals Sir Thomas Picton, and Sir Lowry Cole, had moved from Zubiri; and Lieut.-General the Earl of Dalhousie, from San Estevan, to the same place, where both arrived on the 28th, and the seventh division came to Marcalain.

The enemy's force which had been in front of Sir Rowland Hill, followed his march, and arrived at Ostiz on the 29th. The enemy thus reinforced, and occupying a position in the mountains, which appeared little liable to attack, and finding that they could make no impression on our front, determined to endeavour to turn our left by an attack on Sir Rowland Hill's corps.

They reinforced with one division the troops which had been already opposed to him, still occupying the same points in the

mountain, on which was formed their principal force, but they drew in to their left the troops which occupied the heights opposite the 3rd division, and they had, during the night of the 29th and 30th, occupied in strength the crest of the mountain on our left of the Lanz, opposite to the 6th and 7th divisions; thus connecting their right in their position with the divisions detached to attack Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill.

I however determined to attack their position, and ordered Lieut.-General the Earl of Dalhousie to possess himself of the top of the mountain in his front, by which the enemy's right would be turned, and Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Picton to cross the heights on which the enemy's left had stood, and to turn their left by the road to Roncesvalles. All the arrangements were made to attack the front of the enemy's position, as soon as the effect of these movements on their flanks should begin to appear. Major-General the Hon. Edward Pakenham, whom I had sent to take the command of the 6th division, Major-General Pack having been wounded, turned the village of Sorrausen, as soon as the Earl of Dalhousie had driven the enemy from the mountain, by which that flank was defended: and the 6th division, and Major-General Byng's brigade, which had relieved the 4th division on the left of our position on the road to Ostiz, instantly attacked and carried that village.

Lieut.-General Sir Lowry Cole likewise attacked the front of the enemy's main position with the 7th Cacadores, supported by the 11th Portuguese regiment, the 40th, and the battalion under Colonel Bingham, consisting of the Queen's and 53d regiment. All these operations obliged the enemy to abandon a position which is one of the strongest and most difficult of access that I have yet seen occupied by troops.

In their retreat from this position the enemy lost a great number of prisoners.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of all the general officers, officers, and troops throughout these operations. The attack made by Lieut.-General the Earl of Dalhousie was admirably conducted by his lordship, and executed by Major-General Inglis and the troops composing his brigade; and that by Major-General the Hon. Edward Pakenham and Major-General Byng, and that by Lieut.-General Sir Lowry Cole, and the movement made by Sir Thomas Picton, merit my highest commendation.

The latter officer co-operated in the attack of the mountain by detaching troops to his left, in which the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Trench was wounded, but I hope not seriously.

While these operations were going on,

and in proportion as I observed their success, I detached troops to the support of Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill.

The enemy appeared in his front late in the morning, and immediately commenced an extended manœuvre upon his left flank, which obliged him to withdraw from the height which he occupied behind the Lizasso to the next range. He there, however, maintained himself. I continued the pursuit of the enemy after their retreat from the mountain of Olague; where I was at sun-set, immediately in the rear of their attack upon Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill. They withdrew from his front in the night, and yesterday took up a strong position, with two divisions, to cover their rear in the pass of Dona Maria.

Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill, and the Earl of Dalhousie, attacked and carried the pass, notwithstanding the vigorous resistance of the enemy, and the strength of their position. I am concerned to add, that Lieut.-General the Hon. Wm. Stewart was wounded upon this occasion.

In the mean time I moved with Major-General Byng's brigade, and the 4th division under Lieut.-General Sir Lowry Cole, by the pass of Velate upon Irutita, in order to turn the enemy's position on Dona Maria. Major-General Byng took, in Elizondo, a large convoy going to the enemy, and made many prisoners,

We have this day continued the pursuit of the enemy in the valley of the Bidassoa, and many prisoners and much baggage have been taken. Major-General Byng has possessed himself of the valley of Bastan, and of the position on the Puerto de Maya, and the army will be this night nearly in the same positions which they occupied on the 25th July.

I trust that his royal highness the Prince Regent will be satisfied with the conduct of the troops of his majesty, and of his allies, on this occasion. The enemy having been considerably reinforced and re-equipped after their late defeat, made a most formidable attempt to relieve the blockade of Pampeluna with the whole of their forces, excepting the reserve under General Villatte, which remained in front of our troops on the great road from Irun.

This attempt has been entirely frustrated by the operations of a part only of the allied army, and the enemy have sustained a defeat, and suffered a severe loss in both officers and men.

The enemy's expectations of success, beyond the point of raising the blockade of Pampeluna, were certainly very sanguine. They brought into Spain a large body of cavalry, and a great number of guns, neither of which arms could be used to any great extent by either party in the battle which took place. They sent off the guns

to St. Jean de Pied de Port on the evening of the 28th, which have thus returned to France in safety.

WELLINGTON.

I have omitted to inform your lordship, in the body of the dispatch, that the troops in the Puerto de Maya lost their four Portuguese guns on the 25th of July. Major-General Pringle, who commanded when the attack commenced, had ordered them to retire towards Maya; and when Lieut.-General Stewart came up, he ordered that they might return, and retire by the mountain road to Elizondo. In the mean time the enemy were in possession of the pass, and the communication with that road was lost, and they could not reach it.

Lezaca, Aug. 4th, 1813.

MY LORD,—The Prince of Orange having been detained till this day for the returns, I have to inform your lordship that the enemy still continued posted in the morning of the 2nd, with a force of two divisions on the Puerto de Echalar, and nearly the whole army behind the Puerto, when the 4th, 7th, and light divisions advanced by the valley of the Bidassoa to the frontier, and I had determined to dislodge them by a combined attack and movement of the three divisions.

The 7th division, however, having crossed the mountains from Sumbilla, and having necessarily preceded the arrival of the 4th, Major-General Barnes' brigade was formed for the attack, and advanced, before the 4th and light divisions could co-operate, with a regularity and gallantry which I have seldom seen equalled, and actually drove the two divisions of the enemy, notwithstanding the resistance opposed to them, from those formidable heights. It is impossible that I can extol too highly the conduct of Major-General Barnes, and these brave troops, which was the admiration of all who were witnesses of it.

Major-General Kempt's brigade of the light division likewise drove a very considerable force from the rock which forms the left of the Puerto.

There is now no enemy in the field, within this part of the Spanish frontier.

I have the honour to inclose Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham's report of the assault of San Sebastian.

While the troops were engaged in the neighbourhood of Pamplona, as reported in my dispatch of the 1st instant, Brigadier-General Longa occupied with his division this part of the Bidassoa, including the town of Vere. That part of the enemy's army which had been left in observation of the allied troops on the great road from Irun, attacked him on the 28th, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

I have great pleasure in reporting the good conduct of these troops on all occasions; and likewise of a battalion of Spanish

Cacadores, in General Barcena's division of the Gallician army, which had been sent to the bridge of Yansi, on the enemy's retreat on the 1st instant, which it held against very superior numbers during a great part of the day.

Nothing of importance has occurred in Arragon since my dispatch of the 19th July.

I have a report from Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck, from Rinaroz on the 21st July; and he was making preparations to cross the Ebro.

WELLINGTON.

MY LORD, *Ernani, July 27, 1813.*

The attack of the breach in the line wall on the left flank of San Sebastian's took place on the morning of the 25th, when the fall of the tide left the foot of the wall dry, which was soon after daylight. I am sorry to say, that notwithstanding the distinguished gallantry of the troops employed, some of whom did force their way into the town, the attack did not succeed. The enemy occupied in force all the defences of the place which looked that way, and from which, and from all round the breach, they were enabled to bring so destructive a fire of grape and musketry, flanking and enfilading the column, and to throw over so many handgrenades on the troops, that it became necessary to desist from the assault.

The loss sustained was therefore severe, especially by the third battalion Royal Scots, the leading one of Major-General Hay's brigade, which being on duty in the trenches, formed the column of attack. Major-general Spry's Portuguese brigade, that of Major-general Robinson, and the 4th Cacadores of Brigadier-general Wilson's being in reserve in the trenches; the whole under the direction of Major-general Oswald, commanding the 5th division.

Though this attack has failed, it would be great injustice not to assure your Lordship, that the troops conducted themselves with their usual gallantry, and only retired when I thought a further perseverance in the attack would have occasioned a useless sacrifice of brave men. Major-general Hay, Major Frazer, Colonel the Honourable C. F. Greville, and Colonel Cameron, commanding the Royal Scotch, 38th, and 9th regiments, greatly distinguished themselves. Major Frazer lost his life on the breach, with many of his brave comrades.

The conduct throughout the whole of the operations of the siege hitherto, of the officers and men of the royal artillery and engineers, never was exceeded in indefatigable zeal, activity, and gallantry; and I beg to mention particularly to your

Y 2

Lordship

Lordship, Lieutenant-Colonels Dickson, Frazer, and May, and Major Webber Smyth, of the royal artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. Fletcher, Lieutenant-Colonel Burgoyne, and Majors Ellicombe and C. F. Smith, of the royal engineers.

The three officers of this corps, employed to conduct different parts of the columns of attack, behaved admirably, but suffered severely. Captain Lewis has lost his leg; Lieutenant Jones was wounded in the breach, and taken; and Lieutenant Machell, after his return, was killed in the trenches.

(Signed)

T. GRAHAM.

KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING.

Killed, wounded, and missing, at the SIEGE of ST. SEBASTIAN, from the 7th to the 20th July, 1813.

British loss.—1 captain, 1 staff, 11 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 9 serjeants, 1 drummer, 107 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Portuguese loss.—1 captain, 48 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 10 serjeants, 3 drummers, 144 rank and file, wounded.

From the 21st to the 27th July, 1813, inclusive.

British loss.—1 major, 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 1 staff, 7 serjeants, 85 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 11 captains, 7 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 2 staff, 12 serjeants, 272 rank and file, wounded; 3 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 145 rank and file, missing.

Portuguese loss.—2 serjeants, 40 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 3 serjeants, 169 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 140 rank and file, missing.

Killed, wounded, and missing. IN ACTION with the enemy from the 25th to the 28th July, inclusive.

British loss.—1 major, 7 captains, 12 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 3 staff, 30 serjeants, 2 drummers, 524 rank and file, killed; 1 general staff, 7 lieutenant-colonels, 9 majors, 31 captains, 72 lieutenants, 24 ensigns, 3 staff, 105 serjeants, 5 drummers, 2192 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded; 5 captains, 4 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 10 serjeants, 7 drummers, 373 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Portuguese loss.—1 major, 2 captains, 3 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 157 rank and file, killed; 5 lieutenant-colonels, 4 majors, 13 captains, 9 lieutenants, 12 ensigns, 3 staff, 41 serjeants, 6 drummers, 825 rank and file, wounded; 2 serjeants, 48 rank and file, missing.

Spanish loss.—26 rank and file, killed; 12 officers, 155 rank and file, wounded; 11 rank and file, missing.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, IN ACTION with the enemy on the 30th July.

British loss.—1 major, 2 captains, 6 serjeants, 72 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 1 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 9 captains, 18 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 3 staff, 32 serjeants, 4 drummers, 594 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded; 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 52 rank and file, missing.

Portuguese loss.—1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 staff, 8 serjeants, 130 rank and file, killed; 1 general staff, 1 colonel, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 5 majors, 8 captains, 8 lieutenants, 17 ensigns, 31 serjeants, 8 drummers, 760 rank and file, wounded; 135 rank and file missing.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, IN ACTION with the enemy from the 31st of July to the 1st of August, 1813, inclusive.

British loss.—6 serjeants, 40 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 7 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 24 serjeants, 4 drummers, 259 rank and file, wounded; 1 major, 1 serjeant, 39 rank and file, missing.

Portuguese loss.—1 captain, 14 rank and file, killed; 1 colonel, 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 42 rank and file, wounded; 16 rank and file, missing.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, IN ACTION with the enemy on the 2d of August, 1813.

British loss.—1 captain, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 26 rank and file, killed; 3 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 4 captains, 11 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 staff, 17 serjeants, 1 drummer, 278 rank and file, wounded; 7 rank and file missing.

Portuguese loss.—1 rank and file, killed; 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 5 rank and file, wounded.

British Officers killed.

25th July.—7th foot, 1st. batt.—Lieutenant Knowles.

20th foot.—Adjutant Buess.

28th foot, 1st batt.—Ensign Delmar.

34th foot, 2d batt.—Adjutant Day.

39th foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenants Lord and Williams.

50th foot, 1st batt.—Captain Rudkin, and Lieutenants Birchall and Deighton.

60th foot, 5th batt.—Lieutenants Von Dahlmon and Joyce.

71st foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenants Duff and Roberts.

26th July.—40th foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenant Malone.

28th July.—Staff.—Major Roverea, aide-de-camp to Lieut.-General Sir L. Cole.

King's German Legion, 1st line batt.—Captain Avenant.

7th foot, 1st batt.—Captain Fernie.

20th foot.—Captain M'Kenzie.

23d foot, 1st batt.—Captains Stainforth and Walker, Volunteer Barnett.

27th foot, 3d batt.—Captain Whyte, Adjutant Burne.

40th foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenant Galway.
48th foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenant Lima,
Ensign Parsons.

*British Officers killed at the Siege of
St. Sebastian.*

Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant Machell.
Royal Scots, 3d batt.—Major Frazer,
Captain Cameron, Lieutenants Clarke,
Anderson, and Massey, Adjutant Cluff.

9th foot, 1st batt.—Captain Woodham,
Adjutant Thornhill.

38th foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenant Carlisle.
British Officers killed on the 30th of July.

68th foot.—Major Crespigny.

74th foot.—Captain Whitting.

Chasseurs Britanniques.—Captain Tour-
nefort.

British Officers killed on the 2d of August.

6th foot, 1st batt.—Captain Brownlow.

20th foot, 1st batt.—Ensign Warren.

Total killed, wounded, and missing,
by these returns, 8389 men; the precise
total, Spaniards included, being perhaps
at least 10,000 men! A bulletin of the
British Government made the loss of
the French 11,000, to which they added
4000 prisoners; but they name no offi-
cers taken, and *ex-parte* statements are
not to be trusted.

*Letter from General Rey, commanding at St.
Sebastian, to his Excellency the Duke of
Feltre, Minister at War, dated 25th July,
1813.*

This morning the 25th, at four o'clock,
the enemy took advantage of the pipe for
the conveyance of the water from the foun-
tain of the town, to establish a mine, with
which he blew up the place of arms which

entered the covered way. Upon this sig-
nal, some columns of attack were put in
motion. The direction of the fire from his
batteries on the 24th, made me presume I
should be attacked during that night or in
the morning, and I made my dispositions
accordingly. Every where the enemy was
received with the greatest vigour; all who
reached the breaches were killed or wound-
ed; the columns which had distributed
themselves in the covered way were as
quickly driven from and prevented from
establishing themselves in it. This deed of
arms does the greatest honour to the gar-
rison of St. Sebastian, and I shall have the
honour of acquainting your excellency, in
my first report, of the names of the brave
men who particularly distinguished them-
selves.

I estimate that the English have lost
from 14 to 1500 men,* either in the breaches
or in the covered way, from the fire of ar-
tillery, howitzers, and shells which were
thrown on them near the Fausse Braye of
St. Jean's Bastion, or on approaching the
breaches. The English General asked me
to bury his dead, I granted an hour; I have
brought in 584 wounded, of whom 13 are
officers of those found upon the breach or
at the foot of it, besides 237 prisoners. The
enemy carried off his more distant wound-
ed. The wounded assure us the enemy had
50 officers killed, of whom the Major-Ge-
neral commanding the first column was one.

I beg your Excellency to accept, &c.
(Signed) REY.

* The London Gazette makes it but
1250; but private accounts carry it much
higher.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:
With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

IT concerns us to observe a further at-
tempt to confound Vice with Virtue, by
the erection of another monument at the
public expence, to the last William Pitt.
We are aware of the obligation under which
he laid his adherents, by dispensing among
them "the loaves and fishes" of his corrupt
administration, and we admire the practice
of gratitude too much to find fault with its
exertion as a private virtue, even on this
occasion; but it should be understood, that
these monuments are the mere tributes of
the gratitude of a party, and no indication
of the sense of this enlightened nation. The
author of the inscription on this new mo-
nument in Westminster Abbey, has kindly
saved the feelings of the public by a gram-
matical construction, which applies the
eulogy to the *remoter* or *elder* Pitt, in whose
praises we ardently join. The following is
a copy of it, applicable alone, in sense and

fact as well as in grammatical construction,
to the illustrious father:

This Monument
Is erected by Parliament,
to
WILLIAM PITT,
Son of WILLIAM, EARL of CHATHAM,
In testimony of Gratitude for the eminent
Public Services,
And of Regret for the Irreparable Loss
of that
Great and disinterested Minister,
He died on the 23d of January, 1806, in the
47th year of his age.

Fossils of an extraordinary nature have
recently been found in the neighbourhood
of Brentford. The soil, as far as it has
been dug, consists of five distinct beds.
The uppermost is a gravelly loam; the se-
cond, sand and gravel; the third, a calca-
reous loam; the fourth, sand; and the fifth,
blue

blue clay. The uppermost bed contains no fossil remains whatever. The next three contain the tusks of elephants, both African and Indian, of the hippopotamus, the horns and jaws of oxen, the horns of deer, pearl shells, and the shells of fresh water fish; but no sea animals. The clay contains the fossil remains of sea animals alone; as echini, shells, &c. These fossils are scattered without order in the beds.

On the first of June the following plan of Parliamentary Reform was proposed in the *Hampden Club*, by MAJOR CARTWRIGHT.

1. That legislative representation is that "happiest discovery of political wisdom," whereby national feeling, knowledge, and will, are concentrated in council, for preserving liberty, protecting property, and promoting the common interest.

2. That the office of each Representative separately, and of the whole of the Representatives collectively, is to do in the assembly, for his or for their Constituents, that which the said Constituents, if present, would do for themselves.

3. That all the maxims, touching an inseparable connexion between representation and property, or representation and taxation, are mere figurative abbreviations of speech, in which the persons who own the property, or the persons who pay the taxes, are to be understood; for to talk of representation doing that for inanimate matter, which inanimate, if present, would do for itself, were glaringly absurd.

4. That a people, for the management of whose affairs no law can be made without their own consent, given either in person, or through representatives whom they have really chosen, are free; but a people who are subject to laws made in any other manner, are not free.

5. That all the people of England have a right to be free.

6. That individual freedom is the material of which collective freedom is composed; wherefore national freedom is that aggregate, that whole, of which the separate freedom of each individual person is a part.

7. That Sir Thomas Smith, in *De Rebus Anglicana*, lays it down as law, that "every Englishman is intended to be present in Parliament, either in person or by procurator and attorney, of what pre-eminence, state, dignity, or quality, soever he be, from the prince to the lowest person of England, and the consent of the Parliament is taken to be every man's consent."

8. That when a respectable proportion of working people have evinced—without any dissent of others—that, in their opinion, their protection would be well provided for, if the foundation of public liberty were so extended as to secure the

franchise of election to all who are directly taxed, that foundation being still farther improved, by there being diffused through all the parts of it equal solidity and strength; it is for the objectors to explain how a less extended, or a less compact and solid foundation would be preferable; and it is for such objectors also to reflect on the prudence, respecting their own views, of provoking a discussion on the proper limits of representation agreeable to the principles of civil government and of the English Constitution, alike derived from the law of nature.

9. That it is also for the objectors of Parliament of a continuance not exceeding one year, to recollect that Parliaments of a longer continuance have not been known to our country more than one tenth part of the time the English Constitution has existed.

10. That such objectors ought to consider that "an Englishman at twenty-one years of age enters on his inheritance, whatever it may be—that a greater inheritance descends to every one of us from right and the laws, than from our parents; that right is the best birth-right the subject hath, for thereby his goods, lands, wife, children, his body, life, honour, and estimation, are protected from wrong."

11. That the Legislature, in the sixth year of William and Mary, did, for the first time since the birth of the Constitution, and in violation of its principles, give a direct sanction, by a statute, to Parliaments of a continuance exceeding one year, whereby the "inheritance" and "best birth-right" of all those individuals who, since the period of a preceding election, had arrived at twenty-one years of age, were unjustly withholden, and the whole nation (how perfect soever might be the distribution of the electoral franchise) was divested of its political liberty for two parts in three of human life; since, by another unconstitutional statute, extended to six parts in seven of human life.

12. That when Parliaments of "too long continuance" have proved the scourge and curse of our country, and when Parliaments of "three years continuance," while we had them, were offensively corrupt, and crowned their perfidy by consigning the nation to Parliaments of "seven years continuance;" were we now to return to triennial Parliaments, it would neither be consistent with liberty, nor in the smallest degree likely to prove a cure for corruption; such Parliaments, as we know, being as unknown as abhorrent to the Constitution.

13. That for bringing to one opinion all sincere friends of Parliamentary Reform, we cannot do more wisely than to proceed in that course in which no inconsiderable progress

progress towards national unanimity hath actually before our eyes taken place, having produced four hundred petitions, the prayer of every one of which, in the very same words, claims,

1st. *Representation co-extensive with direct taxation;*

2dly. *That such Representation, as a common right, be throughout the community fairly distributed; and,*

3dly. *That Parliaments have henceforth only a constitutional continuance, that is, not exceeding one year.*

The large cabinet manufactory of Messrs. Gillows, George-street, Oxford-road, was burnt down on the 15th.

Land and property in houses in the city of London, were declared, by an eminent surveyor, during the trial of a cause in Westminster-Hall, to have fallen in nominal value 20 per cent. since 1810!—What would have been their nominal worth, if money in the same period had not sunk 20 or 30 per cent?

The following codicil to a will of Lord Vernon was proved on Friday the 30th of July, in Doctors' Commons:—"I hereby give to my dear son-in-law, the Hon. Edward Harbord, one sum, not exceeding five thousand pounds, towards the purchase of a seat in Parliament!"

PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. Wm. Howley, D. D. Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, and a Canon of Christ-church, to be Bishop of London.

Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Alex. Hope, knighted, and invested with the ensign of the Order of the Bath.

Earl of Delaware, and the Right Hon. Lord Graves, lords of his Majesty's bed-chamber.

Right Hon. Thomas Maitland, Lieut. Gen. of his Majesty's forces, Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over Malta and its dependencies.

Henry Dampier, esq. a Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench, vice Mr. Justice Grose, retired.

Alderman Magnay and Coxhead Marsh, sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Oxford, July 7. In a Convocation, Frodsham Hodson, D.D. principal of Brasenose College, was admitted Pro Vice-Chancellor, vice James Griffith, D.D. master of University College.

MARRIED.

Hart Davis, esq. M.P. for Ipswich, to Charlotte, fourth daughter of the Lady Eleanor Dundas, of Carron-Hall.

Mr. Phillips, of the Theatre Royal Drury-lane, and the Lyceum, to Mrs. Rhames, relict of F. R. esq.

The Rev. John Warneford, of Mickham, to Charlotte Anne, second daughter of H. Sweeting, esq.

The Rev. G. Green, to Miss Key, daughter of J. K. esq. of Denmark-hill.

B. Currey, esq. of Lincoln's Inn-fields, to Anna, second daughter of R. Pott, esq.

The Rev. F. Lateward, rector of Perri-vale, Middlesex, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. Kirby, of Mayfield.

The Earl of Darlington, to Miss Eliz. Russell, of Newton-house, Yorkshire.

James Dundas, esq. of Dundas, to the Hon. Mary T. Duncan, daughter of the late Lord Viscount Duncan.

At Acton, the Rev. D. Evans, B.A. to Miss Essex, daughter of T. E. esq.

Mr. Forrester, to Lady Louisa Vane, eldest daughter of the Earl of Darlington.

The Hon. E. Stourton, second son of Lord S. to Maria, daughter of J. L. Fox, esq.

Lieut.-Col. Jones, late of the 2nd regiment, to Richarda, daughter of the Rev. N. Wetherell, D.D. late dean of Hereford.

The Rev. J. M. Staples, to Miss Alexander, daughter of the Lord Bishop of Down.

Capt. Carroll, R.N. to the eldest daughter of Capt. Dacres, governor of the Royal Naval Asylum at Greenwich.

At Chelsea, the Rev. J. T. Salusbury, to Mary, widow of J. Slack, esq.

At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Richard, eldest son of T. Parry, esq. of Bansted, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late S. Gambier, esq.

At Greenwich, T. Sunderland, esq. of Dean-street, Soho, to Miss C. F. Campbell, of Blackheath.

At Carshalton, Wm. Charles Levin, esq. of Clapham, to Martha James Weatherall, second daughter of the late J. W. esq.

T. M. Keats, esq. of Upper Tooting, to Sarah, second daughter of T. Burne, esq. of Walworth.

At St. Pancras Church, T. Piper, esq. to P. Friend, third daughter of G. Friend, esq. of Birchington.

— Twigg, esq. of Russell-square, to Eliza, daughter of the late Rev. W. Wilkins.

Capt. Colin Pringle, to Anne, daughter of John Dowse, esq. of Boswell-court, Lincoln's-inn.

At Greenwich, J. Beames, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Mary, only child of T. Carnarvon, esq.

Mr. W. Peacock, of Salisbury-square, to Miss Sarah Findlay, daughter of Mr. R. Findlay.

The Rev. George Townshend, B.A. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Samuel Tyler, esq. of Twickenham.

Mr. Henry Butterworth, to Eliz. Henry, daughter of the late Henry Whitehead, esq. of Lambeth.

At Chigwell, T. Champion, esq. of West-hatch.

hatch-house, to Harriet, daughter of the Rev. T. Leighton.

D. Price, esq. of Hermitage-street, to Miss Chafe, of Totness.

The Rev. Wm. Church, of Hampton, to Miss Huse, of Hans-place.

Mr. Carlton, of Mill-street, to Louisa, only daughter of the late James Weale, esq. of Edward street.

Mr. Thomas Dignum, Suffolk-street, to Miss Isabella Park, of Devonshire-street.

Mr. John Oakeley, of the General Post Office, to Miss Mary Johnson, of Blackman-street.

DIED.

In Beaufort-buildings, Strand, *Mrs. Fortescue*.

At his apartments, in the British Museum, *G. Shaw, M.D. F.R.S.* a very amiable man, and the author of many valuable works of Natural History, particularly of an extensive and accurate system of Zoology.

At Richmond Green, *Mrs. Robson*, widow of Colonel R. late Governor of St. Helena.

At her house in Pall-mall, 78, *the Hon. Mrs. Keppel*, relict of the late Hon. Dr. K. Bishop of Exeter, and aunt to the Duke of Gloucester.

At Clapham Common, 24, *H. F. Luttrell, esq.* of the Middle Temple, and Secretary to the Vice-Chancellor of England.

On a visit at Mr. Thompson's, Denham, near Uxbridge, where he had not been more than an hour, *Capt. O'Byrne*.

In Broad-street, *A. Galedniki, esq.*

At Enfield, *Catherine*, wife of R. Dewes, esq.

At Richmond, *Dowager Lady Heathcote*, relict of Sir G. H. bart.

In Great Cumberland-place, *Lady Tapps*, wife of Sir G. T. Tapps, bart.

76, *Mr. T. Robson*, king's tax-collector, and formerly one of the proprietors, and sole manager, of the Theatre Royal, Margate. Mr. R. was, about forty-five years ago, a respectable member of the York and Hull company of comedians.

Aged 48, *J. Mears, esq.* of Windlesham, Surrey.

In Wigmore-street, 72, *Mrs. Oliver*, late of Layton.

In Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, 71, *Mrs. C. Gray*, widow of the late Capt. G. of the 60th reg.

In Bishopsgate-street, *Georgiana Burleigh*, wife of Mr. T. B. and eldest daughter of Mr. G. C. H. Munnings, of Thorpe.

At Holloway, *Mr. D. Brewman*, proprietor of the Sunday Monitor, &c. and many years an active printer and publisher of the metropolis.

At Norwood, 31, *W. Thompson, esq.* of the Inner Temple, eldest son of W. T. esq. of Brunswick-square.

In Great Marlborough-street, *Mr. Huet*

Villiers, an artist, who arrived in England during the reign of terror in France, of which country he was a native.

In Craven-street, 58, *G. Byfield, esq.* architect.

At his house at Southgate, 44, the Rev. *W. Beckett*.

Aged 66, *the Right Hon. and Right Reverend John Randolph, D.D. and F.R.S. Lord Bishop of London*. His lordship was on a visit to his son at Much Hadham, Herts, and at a quarter before five o'clock, the bishop and a friend agreed to take a ride. When he had mounted his poney, it appeared he was without his hat. The servant said, "My Lord, you have not your hat," and immediately went for it. The bishop put it on and took off his cassock, at the same moment he exclaimed, "I want—I want—I want"—apparently under some inward convulsion. The servant could not make out the want of his master, but supposing he wanted his stick, went for it and gave it to him; he took the stick and let the reins of the poney drop. He rode quietly to the church-yard, a short distance from his son's residence, and articulated something that was not distinctly heard, at the same instant he dropped from his horse. Four persons took him home, and he appeared recovering; a professional gentleman wanted to bleed him, but the bishop, by signs, indicated his disapprobation, and died immediately after. The whole of the melancholy event did not occupy more than an hour and a half. Dr. Ash, the bishop's physician, was sent for on the first appearance of illness, but on his arrival the bishop was no more. Dr. Randolph succeeded Dr. Porteus, Bishop of London, in 1809, and had augmented the revenue of the see of London, from 7 to near 12,000*l.* per annum.

At his chambers, in Furnival's Inn, *Mr. W. Morton*, attorney at law.

Near Godalming, 48, *Admiral Pierpoint*.

In Upper Brook-street, *Mrs. Crawley*, of Ragnall Hall, near Tuxford.

At Hackney Wick, *John*, eldest son of *J. Christie, esq.* of Mark-lanc.

At Chiswick, *Joseph Fletcher, gent.* aged 65 years, steward to the late Duke of Portland, at Welbeck, twenty years—to the late Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, twelve years—and to the late and present Duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick, sixteen years.

Sir Henry Vane Tempest, of Wyniard, in the county of Durham, bart. He was M.P. for the county of Durham, which county he first represented in 1807, and son of the Rev. Sir Henry Vane, created a baronet in 1782, descended from Sir George Vane, third son of the celebrated Sir Henry Vane, who was beheaded in 1662. His mother was Frances, daughter and heiress of John Tempest,

Tempest, esq. for whose estates he added that name in 1796. He married Anne Catherine Macdonnell, Countess of Antrim. The family of Tempest represented the city of Durham in 1707, and again from 1754 to 1784 inclusive. Sir Henry has left only one daughter, born in 1800.

At Walden, *Mrs. Mary Smith*, wife of the Rev. R. C. S. and second daughter of the late Newdigate Poyntz, esq. of Hexton.

Aged 53, *James Willis*, esq. one of his Majesty's commissioners of customs.

At her house in Jermyn-street, *Lady Barker*, relict of the late Sir G. B. bart.

At Hillingdon, *Miss Maud*.

At Hackney, 78, *Mrs. Forbes*, widow of T. F. esq. of Watertown.

Aged 40, *Mr. C. Loat*, of Balaam-Hill, Surrey.

At Farnham, of a decline, 24, *Lucy*, only daughter of Mr. Dalby, professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military College; an amiable and accomplished young woman, much lamented by all her acquaintance.

At Pinner, *Henry James Pye*, esq. the Poet-laureat, formerly member for the county of Berks, and for some years one of the Police Magistrates for Westminster. The family of Mr. Pye came into England with the Conqueror, and settled at a place called the Meerd, in Herefordshire. His great-great-grandfather was auditor of the exchequer to James I. and by virtue of that office, paid the salary of the Poet-laureat, as appears from the subsequent verses of Ben Jonson:—

Father John Burges,
Necessity urges,
My mournful cry
To Sir Robert Pye;
And that he would venture
To send my debenture.
Tell him, his Ben
Knew the time when
He loved the Muses,
Tho' now he refuses
To take apprehension
Of a year's pension.

His son, Sir Robert Pye, a knight also, married Ann, the eldest daughter of *John Hamden*, the patriot, of whom the late Poet-laureat was consequently the representative by the female line. The last male heir left the estate in Herefordshire and the name to the Trevors, descended from the second daughter; but Sir Robt. Pye purchased Farringdon in Berkshire, which county he twice represented in Parliament. Our author's father, who occasionally resided there, was elected no less than five times, without opposition, for the same county; the poet himself was, however, born in London, in the memorable year 1745. He was educated at home under a private tutor, until he had attained the age of seventeen, when he entered a gentleman commoner of

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Magdalen College, Oxford, where he continued four years, and had the honorary degree of Master of Arts conferred on him; at the installation of Lord North, in 1772, he was also created Doctor of Laws. His father died within ten days after he came of age, and Mr. Pye married the same year, and lived chiefly in the country, making only occasional visits for a few weeks to London, dividing his time between his studies, the duties of a magistrate, and the diversions of the field, of which he was remarkably fond. In 1784 it was his fortune to be chosen member for Berkshire, but the numberless expences attending such a situation, and the contest to obtain it, reduced him to the harsh, yet necessary, measure, of selling his paternal estate. In 1790 Mr. Pye was appointed to succeed his ingenious and worthy friend *Tona Warton*, as poet-laureat; and in 1792 he was nominated one of the magistrates for Westminster, under the police-act; in both of which situations he conducted himself with honour and ability. From his earliest days Mr. Pye was devoted to reading. When he was about ten years old, his father put Pope's Homer into his hand; the rapture which he received from this exquisite paraphrase of the Grecian bard was never to be forgotten, and it completely fixed him a *rhymist for life*, as he has pleasantly expressed it. To this early love of reading Mr. Pye was indebted for the various learning he possessed. His tutor, though an excellent Latinist, and a strict grammarian, is reported to have possessed no tincture of taste whatever, and to have known little or nothing of Greek. Luckily his fondness for poetry was not accompanied by an attachment to the common trash of novels; his leisure hours were occupied with history, geography, and general literature. His tutor continued to teach him the Westminster Greek grammar, and conducted him through the Greek Testament. The year preceding this he went to Oxford, and is known to have expressed his fears lest he should appear deficient in Greek; to obviate which, he persuaded a person well versed in that language to assist him in his studies, and with him the subject of these memoirs went through Homer, and part of Xenophon, with public credit and private satisfaction. At Magdalen College he was under the care of Dr. Richard Scroup; but having no home at the university, and finding no pleasure in hunting on raw-boned Oxford hacks, he made acquaintance with the Parnassian steed, and passed the whole of his time between study and conviviality. Mr. Pye has given to the public, who have duly appreciated them, many compositions, both in prose and verse, even before he went to the university. The first piece to which he put his name was a collection of elegies.

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The following is, we believe, a correct list of his publications, in the order of succession in which they appeared :

1. Elegies.
2. The Triumph of Fashion.
3. Farringdon Hill; a charming production.
4. Six Olympic Odes of Pindar.
5. Progress of Refinement; which has been deemed excellent.
6. Shooting.

7. Two octavo volumes of Poems, comprising the following subjects:—Amusement—Siege of Meaux, a tragedy—Naucratia, a poem—Elegies of Tyrtæus—Adelaide, a tragedy, acted at Drury-lane—A volume of Sketches, on various subjects—The Inquisitor, a tragedy; written in conjunction with James Petite Andrews, esq. never acted—Translation of Xenophon's Defence of the Athenian Democracy; with notes—Alfred, an epic poem—and Poems written in the vicinity of Stoke-park, in 1801.

Proposals to re-publish the whole of which, in an elegant uniform edition, were lately circulated among the author's friends. The succession of English poets to the laurel is accurately stated in the following list :

1. John Skelton, by some called, but believed not to have been, Poet-laureat, died in 1529.
2. Edmund Spenser, who died in 1593-9.
3. Sam. Daniel, P. L. 1598-9. Died in 1619, aged 57.
4. Ben Jonson, P. L. 1619. Died in 1637, aged 63.
5. Sir W. Davenant, P. L. 1637. Died in 1668, aged 63.
6. John Dryden, P. L. 1668, dismissed, as being a papist, in 1688.
7. T. Shadwell, P. L. 1688. Died in 1692, aged 52.
8. Nahum Tate, P. L. 1692. Died in 1715.
9. N. Rowe, P. L. 1716. Died in Dec. 1718, aged 45.
10. L. Eusden, P. L. 1713. Died in Sept. 1730.

11. C. Cibber, P. L. 1730. Died in 1757, aged 87.

12. W. Whitehead, P. L. 1757. Died in April 1785.

13. T. Warton, P. L. 1785. Died in May 1790.

And 14. H. J. Pye, P. L. 1790. Died in Aug. 1813.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Shiraz, in Persia, on the 6th of September, 1812, *Thomas Henry Sheridan, esq.* of the Hon. East India Company's civil establishment of Bombay. He was the nephew of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and, like him, was endowed with those brilliant talents which rendered him the favourite, both of public and private circles. Mr. Sheridan proceeded to Persia with his excellency Sir Harford Jones, with whom he remained, as private and public secretary, until the termination of that mission; and was returning to the presidency, after having filled those important situations to the utmost satisfaction, not only of the Envoy, but of the various characters with whom he became acquainted.

At Vittoria, in Spain, Capt. George Hay, of the Royal Scots, eldest son and aid-de-camp to Major-General Hay, of a wound he received in the action of the 21st June, whilst leading the column to storm the bridge of Guernaria Maior.—Lieut.-colonel Fane, of the 59th regiment. Early in life he went over to Germany, where he studied the military science; from thence he proceeded to Egypt, and served with distinguished credit under General Abercrombie. He was in the expedition to the Scheldt, and under Sir John Moore in Spain. In the battle of Corunna he was dangerously wounded in the head, part of his skull being carried away. Just before he embarked for Spain to join his regiment under Lord Wellington, he was advised to be trepanned, but he preferred joining his regiment, saying, that when he returned the operation should be performed!

Lieut. col. Ridewood, commanding officer of the 45th regiment.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT Collingwood Main Colliery, near North Shields, by a late explosion of fire-damp, eight of the men were killed, and two severely burnt. Among the sufferers were Mr. Hope, one of the viewers: Mr. Wild, an overman; and two young men of the name of Richardson, who, having no parents, maintained their grandmo-

ther, now in her 102d year. A number of horses were also suffocated.

Married.] At Monkwearmouth, Captain Gill, to Miss Mary Scott.

Mr. John Scaife, of Newcastle, to the daughter of Mr. Wilkinson, of Blyth.

Mr. Lancelot Baron, to Miss Ann Drury, of Newcastle.

Mr. Charles Darby Wells, of Hepscoth,

to Anne, daughter of Mr. H. Anderson, of Edinburgh.

Mr. Matthew Wilkinson, of Brown's Leazes, to Miss Armstrong, of Mantlehill.

Mr. T. Best, of Thornley Hall, near Durham, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late Michael Scarth, esq. of Castle Eden.

Mr. Robert Middlemost, of Sedgefield, to Miss Stokell, of Howden House.

Mr. George Downie, surgeon, in Gateshead, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. Murdoch, of Percy street.

At Sunderland, Col. Orde, of Longridge, to Miss Auchimeck, of Oxendon, and Woodcock Dale.

At Kirkby Stephen, G. Fort, esq. of Alderbury-House, in the county of Wilts, to Dorothy, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Munkhouse, esq. of Winton, Westmoreland.

Died. At Newcastle, S5, Mr. Wm. Patison.—74, Mrs. Laidler.—34, Mrs. Davison.—45, the Rev. R. Elliott, late of Huddersfield.—77, Mr. Robert Clennell, many years an eminent farmer at Hilton.

At Bambro', Miss Grey, of Shoreston House.

In Gateshead, 81, Mrs. Brown.

At Darlington, 63, Mr. Wm. Appleton, a respectable bookseller.

At Stockton, Mrs. Newham.—Mr. John Worthy.—Mr. Wm. Saddler.

At Brumton, 75, Mrs. Bell.

At Leatham, 75, Mr. T. Scott.

At Alston, 38, Mr. John Elias.—23, Mr. Thomas Dixon.

At Shields, in consequence of too freely drinking cold water while in a perspiration, 63, Mr. S. Cooper.—Robert Wailes.—52, Mrs. Harkus.—60, Mr. R. Tulley.—Mrs. Wallace.—Mr. T. Grey.—80, Mr. Jobson.—77, Mr. Hart Samuel.—Mr. T. Taylor.—30, Mrs. Oyston.—51, Mrs. Elcott.—66, Mrs. Lawson.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Ann Miller.—93, Mrs. Glendenning.—63, Mrs. S. Ogle.—24, Mr. G. Cutter.—Mrs. Carr.—28 Mr. Tim. Taylor.—Miss Ann Turnbull.—60, Mr. James Kidd, ship-owner.

At Closeburn Hall, 18, Miss Menteath.

At Kenton, 25, Miss Ann Lilley.

At Framlington, 47, Mrs. S. Lambert.

At Wylun, 52, Mrs. Charlton.

At Durham, 68, Mr. John Beckworth.—At his house in Duncan-lane, 67, Mr. Ralph Loughborough, mason, one of the common-council of Durham.—87, Mrs. Frances Scott.—21, Mr. R. Small.

At Morpeth, Mr. Edw. Nicholson, solicitor.—75, Mr. John Moore.

At Hartlepool, 52, T. Moyley, esq.

At Alnwick, 54, after a short illness, Dr. Wardell, physician to the forces.—Mr. T. Salkeld.

At Bishop's Wearmouth, Mrs. Thompson.—Mrs. Bull, suddenly.—91, Mrs. E. Wood.—47, Mr. S. Jarvis.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A pike was lately caught in Windermere Lake in the following extraordinary manner:—A calf belonging to a gentleman at Hawkshead was heard to make an uncommon noise by the side of the river, and on going to it a large pike was seen hanging to its nostrils. The fish had seized the calf while drinking, and the calf had dragged it about fifty yards from the river. The pike was killed with a stone, and found to weigh 45lb.!

There was lately growing in the garden of J. Christian, esq. of Unerigg Hall, a peach tree, which had on it this season 300 peaches, 400 of which the gardener took off to give space and strength to the others. The wood of the tree, if stripped of fruit and leaves, would not weigh 20lbs.

The *Westmoreland Advertiser* contrasts the "prices of some of the necessaries of life in the years 1775 and 1813, required for a family, consisting of a man and his wife and five or six children, during one week.

	1775.		1813.	
	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.
Bread, 12 qrn. lvs.	6½	— 6 6	18½	— 13 6
Meat, 14 lb.	4	— 4 8	10	— 11 3
Butter, 3 lb.	6	— 1 6	14	— 3 6
Cheese, 2 lb.	3½	— 0 7	9	— 1 6
Small beer, 3 galls.	3	— 0 9	8	— 2 0
Milk, 1 gallon	6	— 0 6	20	— 1 8
Coals, 3 pecks	3	— 0 9	5	— 1 3
Soap	5½	— 0 5½	12	— 1 0
Candles, 1 lb.	6	— 0 6	13	— 1 1
Expenses per week	0	16 2½	£2	2 3

If to the above house rent and clothing be added, it will appear that the average wages of the poor will not admit of their purchasing one half this allowance." But in other parts of the kingdom the difference is greater: thus Meat is 12d., Butter 18d., and Coals 3s., in London.

Married. The Rev. Mr. Gathorne, of Kirkby Lonsdale, to Miss Housman, daughter of the Rev. Mr. H. minister of St. Ann's Chapel, Lancaster.

Mr. Daniel Crosthwaite, keeper of the celebrated and highly curious Museum at Keswick, to Miss Eliz. Irwin, of the same place.

Died. At Carlisle, 48, Mr. Isaac Dixon.—81, Mr. Isaac Holmes.—64, Mr. John Richardson.—21, Mrs. M. Atkins.—54, Mrs. E. Reid.—48, Mr. T. Atkin.—55, Mrs. M. Burns.—54, J. Atkinson, esq. Somerset Herald, of the Heralds' Office, London.—61, Mrs. Cath. Armstrong.

At Linstock, Mr. George Blacklock.

At Allowby, 63, Mr. R. Harker.

At Grimsdale, Mrs. E. Robson.

At Flat Bank, 77, Mr. J. Rumney.

At Wigton, Mr. W. Gregson.—87, Mr. John Strong.

At St. Bees, 29, Miss H. Williamson.

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At Penrith, 30, Mr. J. Todd.—82, Mr. Jos. Hilton.—50, Mr. Jos. Hardison.—Mr. John Wesket, of Scough.—Mr. John Soulby, formerly of Penrith, printer.—24, Mrs. Marg. Thompson.—Mr. John Gibson.

At Cockermouth, 36, Mr. A. Simpson.

At Workington, Mrs. Is. Wilson.—49, Mr. Borrowdale, merchant.

At Salter, 70, Mr. Joshua Simm.

At Abbey Town, Mrs. Lucy Carrick.

At Kendal, 81, Mrs. Is. Burton.

92, Mr. W. Sleddal.

At Ambleside, 21, Mrs. M. Rawlinson.

At Greta Hall, Mr. G. Fricker, brother to Mrs. Southey, wife of the poet.

At Whitehaven, 44, Mrs. Steadman.—

52, Mrs. Folder.—54, Mrs. E. English.—

Mrs. Ritson.—79, Mrs. Bridget Clark.

At Hallees, Mrs. Murray.

At Appleby, 27, Mrs. Mary Briggs.

At Mallerstang, 52, Mrs. M. Moore.

At Thornthwaite, 53, Mrs. Crosthwaite.

YORKSHIRE.

A violent thunder storm was experienced in the parish of Bielby, near Pocklington, on Monday the 26th of July. As Mr. Harrison, a farmer of Bielby, and two men, with his maid servant, were making hay in a field, the young woman was struck dead on the spot, the master knocked down but not much injured, one of the men is dangerously ill, and not likely to recover. Sarah Tellers, who was killed, was struck on her shoulder, her hair was singed on her head, and her handkerchief rent from her shoulders. The electric fluid passed down her left arm, and entered her side. On the same day another young woman was killed by lightning, while in the act of forking hay on a hay stack in that neighbourhood. Six cows were killed by the lightning on the 22d instant, while pasturing on the banks of the Calder, near Padiham. A hay-cock was fired at Barwick, and thirteen lambs killed at Tadcaster, in the same storm. On Saturday the 24th, about three o'clock in the afternoon, Scarborough experienced one of the most awful thunder storms ever remembered at that place. And on Thursday, the 22d of July, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, the neighbourhood of Harrogate was visited by a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning. The rain fell in such torrents as to inundate several of the houses at Harrogate; and the hailstones, which were of uncommon size, and fell in vast quantities, shivered numbers of the windows in the neighbourhood.

A steam-boat arrived at Hull lately, from Leeds, and was to be seen in the New Dock. She is intended for the canal betwixt Yarmouth and Norwich, and she moves in smooth water about seven miles an hour.

The following case, at the last York assizes, of pertinacity in a juror, in favour of

a conviction, has few examples. Jurors often suffer their hearts to overcome their heads, but an anxiety to convict is very unusual, because of so little consequence to the public. The jury had retired six hours, and at eight o'clock the sitting of the court was resumed, and the deliberating jury having returned to their box, they were asked if they agreed in their verdict, and having answered in the affirmative, the foreman pronounced the following verdict:—*"Guilty of uttering forged notes, but without any proof that he knew them to be forged."* His lordship said, if this was their opinion, they ought to return a verdict of *Not Guilty*. One of the jurors, a Mr. Horner, said, "My Lord, I cannot consent to the verdict of *Not Guilty*." His lordship then explained to the jury, that knowledge of the note being forged, was the essence of the crime, and without they were satisfied of this, they ought not to find the prisoner guilty.

Mr. Horner, the objecting juror, said, "My Lord, I am convinced that the prisoner did know that the notes were forged. It was not, in my opinion, possible that any man should have had eleven forged notes in his possession, within so short a period, without a knowledge of their being forged."

One of the other jurors, speaking in behalf of his fellows, said, it was their opinion, that there was no proof that the prisoner knew that the notes were forged, and that all of them, with the exception of the gentleman who had addressed his lordship, wished to return a verdict of *Not Guilty*; but that in order to satisfy his doubts, they had agreed to a verdict in the terms which their foreman had read to his lordship, and they wished the court would receive it in that form.

Baron Wood said he would receive it, but he should direct a verdict of *Not Guilty* to be recorded.

Mr. Horner said, "My Lord, I cannot agree to a verdict of *Not Guilty*."

Baron Wood.—"Do you agree to the verdict in the terms stated by your foreman?"

Mr. Horner.—"My Lord, I did agree to it, because I thought your lordship would not receive it as a verdict of *Not Guilty*, but would have been induced to make some observations, which would have removed the doubts of the jury."

Jury.—"My Lord, we have no doubts on the subject; we are of opinion that the prisoner had no knowledge that the notes were forged; the verdict we have given in was distinctly read to the objecting juror, and he expressed his concurrence in it."

His lordship again enquired of Mr. Horner, if he was willing to concur in the verdict stated by their foreman, and he replied in the negative. He said he was sorry to oppose

oppose the rest of his fellows, but he could not in conscience concur in it, because he believed the prisoner to be guilty.

Baron Wood.—“Gentlemen, you are not agreed in your verdict; you had better retire again, and talk it over for a few minutes,” and he intimated to the objecting juror, that he had better concur in the verdict which their foreman might deliver. The jury retired again for about a quarter of an hour, and on their return, pronounced the prisoner *Not Guilty*, which was recorded.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Linsley, jun. to Miss Rider, of Leeds.

At Pontefract, Mr. Pashley, of Gainsbro', to Mrs. Ethrington.

The Rev. D. Jenkins, of Pudsey, to Miss Walker, of Whitley.

Mr. Thompson Dixon, woollen-manufacturer, to Miss Fletcher, of Yeadon.

Mr. Christopher Sewell, of Bradford, to Miss Jane Barnett, of Keighley.

Mr. R. Hail, to Miss Frances Waldron, both of the Theatres York and Hull.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Darlington, to Miss Elizabeth Russel, of Newton-house, near Bedale.

Capt. Hewitt, to Miss Turner, both of Hull.—Mr. Robert Cook, of Hull, to Miss Ann Lucina Noble, of Pontefract.—Mr. William Todd, of Elloughton, to Miss Todd, of Hull.

Mr. John Watson, of York, to Miss Margaret Brigg, of Sowerby.

The Hon. Edward Stourton, of Bramham Biggin, to Miss Fox, of Bramham Park.

At Thirsk, the Rev. Lamplugh Hird, A.M. prebendary of York, and vicar of Paul, in the east riding of that county, to the eldest daughter of the Rev. Lascelles Sturdy Lascelles, of Northallerton.

At North Frodingham, Mr. John Clark, farmer, aged 90, to Jane Spencer, aged 49.

Capt. Walter Bashgate, of Lofthouse, to Miss Cecilia Ann Hill.

At Drypool, Mr. Henry Kenningham, to Miss Mary Holderness.

Mr. Mancklin Holland, of Hull, to Miss Ann Ringrose, of Cottingham.

At Howden, Mr. William Matthew, to Miss Rebecca Harper.

Mr. William Stead, of Boroughbridge, to Miss Jalland.

At Halifax, Mr. A. Duncan, to Miss Sarah Whitaker.

At Wakefield, Mr. Knowles, of Pontefract, to Miss Coldwell.

Mr. T. Smart, a respectable printer and bookseller of Huddersfield, to Miss Foster, daughter of the late Mr. James Foster, of Dalton.

Mr. James Boothroyd, of Holmfirth, to Miss Eliz. Senior, of Wooldale.

At the Friends Meeting-house, at Gilder-

some, William Latham, esq. of Wakefield, banker, to Margaret, daughter of Joshua Walker, M.D. of Leeds.—Mr. John Rothery, jun. to Miss Simpson.

Mr. Joseph Hanchelliffe, jun. master of the academy at Quarry-Gap, to Miss Elizabeth Didentt, of Fulneck.

Mr. James Mitchell, of York, to Miss Mary Collison, of Leeds.

Mr. George Lawrence, of Allanley, to Miss Mary Holdsworth, of Bramley.

At Kirkburton, Mr. Joshua Williamson, to Miss Bathsheba Lee.

Mr. James Sutcliffe, of Steodley, near Halifax, to Miss Sally Williams, of Finsbury.

At Knaresbro', Mr. James Firth, to Miss Frances Banks, of High Harrogate.

Mr. Michael Sweeting, of Scruton, to Miss Ann Mason, of Leeds.

Mr. W. Carleton, preacher, to Miss Cordaker, of York.

Mr. Thomas Bearshaw, of Ecclesfield, to Miss Ann Yeardley, of Sheffield.—Mr. Joseph Garratt, to Miss Sarah French, of Ecclesfield.

Mr. John Posset, of Clampsal, to Miss Rachael Hawcroft.

Died.] At York, aged 70, Mrs. Plummer, daughter of the late Alderman Cordloy.—Aged 55, Mrs. Lydia Bollans.—Aged 19, Mary, youngest daughter of W. Jenner, esq.—Mr. Christopher Norfolk.—To the great affliction of his family, and the universal regret of his numerous friends, Stephen Croft, esq. of Stillington, 68.—Aged 33, Mr. William Champney, surgeon.

At Leeds, 48, Mr. W. Brigg, merchant.—Aged 43, Mrs. Ann Middleton, wife of Mr. M. stuff-manufacturer.—Mrs. Webster, wife of Mr. W. pocket-book maker.—Aged 26, Mr. Joseph Brumfitt, youngest son of Mr. B. carpet-manufacturer.—Miss Lucas, of St. Peter's-square, a lady of eminent piety.—Mrs. Rayner, of Rothwell.—Mrs. Walker, of Ackworth.—Aged 34, Thomas Fenton, esq. of Rothwell Haigh.—Aged 49, Mr. John Nicholls, millwright, a man highly and deservedly respected by all who knew him.—Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late Mr. Richard H. cabinet-maker.—Aged 20, Isabella Mary, only daughter of the Rev. George Wilson.

At Sledmere, in the East-riding, the lady of Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, bart. member in the present parliament for the city of York. She was a tender affectionate wife, and she delivered the poor that cried, the fatherless, and him that had none to help him.

At Hull, aged 41, Mrs. Ann Proom, wife of Mr. P. plumber.—Aged 61, Mr. William Mantle Kaye, of St. Mark's-square.—Aged 60, Mr. Robert Hayton.

At Aldbrough, Mr. Robert Anthony, of that place, farmer.

At

At Sheffield, Mr. T. Brailsford, George-street.—Mr. W. Warburton, 78.—Mr. Joseph Creswick, 76, Pond-street.—Mr. T. Cropland, of the Wicker, 39.—Mrs. Smith, Broomhall-Place.—Miss Lydia Young, Union-street.—Mr. G. Woollen, Lydgate Hall.—Mrs. Kay, of the King's Head.

Mr. Joseph Blake, of Netherthorpe; while attending the arduous duties of his office as an overseer of the poor of Sheffield, he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and almost immediately expired.

At Huddersfield, 68, Mr. David Crabtree, dyer.—Mr. Tavernor, of the White Hart inn, 61.

Mrs. Ann Ward, wife of Mr. Christopher W. of Kettlewell, in Craven.—At Coln-bridge, near Huddersfield, 62 years, Atherton Rawsthorne, esq. second brother of the Dowager Lady Pilkington. He served as a volunteer in the American war, and had the command of the second battalion of the Leeds volunteers for many years.

At Hallifax, Anne, wife of Mr. James Crossley, merchant.

LANCASHIRE.

At a meeting held at the Bull Inn, Preston, of gentlemen educated under the Rev. Thos. Wilson, B.D. deceased, late head master of the Free Grammar School of Clitheroe, it was unanimously resolved,—that a monument be erected by his pupils, in Clitheroe Church, and also a small marble tablet, in the Parish Church of Bolton, within which he was buried, as marks of the high estimation in which his public character and private virtues were held by them,—in grateful remembrance of the benefits which they received from him as a teacher,—and in testimony of their deep regret for the loss of one who, by the charms of his conversation, the simplicity of his manners, and the warmth of his friendship, bound to himself, by the closest ties of affection, every one to whom he had previously imparted the blessings of education."

Married.] James Poole, esq. major in the Scotch Greys, to Margaret, the eldest daughter of Henry Feilden, esq. of Witton House.

At Manchester, Joseph Brooke Yates, esq. merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Taylor, daughter of the late Thomas T. esq. of Blackley.—Roger Roydon Jackson, esq. solicitor, to Mary Anne, daughter of Roger Farrand, esq.

Mr. John Townsend, of Blackburn, to Miss S. Wolstenholme, of Manchester.

Mr. John Barnard Frith, of Tidswell, to Miss Ann Fox, of Manchester.

At Liverpool, Mr. John Taylor, locker in the Customs, to Miss Hannah Richards, of Toxteth Park.—Mr. John Eccles, to Miss Forster, Dale-street.—At the Friends' Meeting House, in Hunter-street, Isaac Cooke, broker, to Sarah Robson, widow

of the late Stephen R. of Staindrop.—Same time and place, Samuel Rickman, to Hannah Cooke, sister to the above Isaac C.—Mr. S. Brabrege, to Miss C. Rushton.—Mr. James Smith, printer, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. Cunliffe.

Thomas Reeve, esq. of Walton Breck, to Mrs. Owens.

Charles Rees, esq. of Killymaenillyd, to Henrietta Susannah Anne, only daughter and heiress of the late Sir Watts Horton, of Cindderton Hall.

At Cockram, Mr. John Coward, to Miss Mary Gradwell, both of Gawthwaite.

Mr. William Winstanley, merchant, to Mary, daughter of James Rogers, esq. of Hope-street, Liverpool.

William Ken, esq. merchant, of Manchester, to Miss Mary Warwick, of Kirkcudbright.

At the Friends' Meeting-house, near Rochdale, Mr. Thomas Barrow, of Lancaster, woollen-draper, to Miss Sarah Scott, of Rochdale.

Mr. Wm. Hibbert, of Marple, surgeon, to Miss Mary Kershaw, of Manchester.

At St. Helen's, the Rev. Wm. Finch, rector of that place, to Miss Watts, of Eton, Bucks.

At Lancaster, Mr. R. Marwood, surgeon, to Miss Fayrer, both of Liverpool.

George Kyrke, esq. of Gwersyllt Hill, near Wrexham, to Harriet, daughter of Wm. Roe, esq. Queen-square, Liverpool.

Mr. James Cornwell, painter, to Miss Mary Helsby, of Liverpool.

At Costock, Mr. Samuel Bagnall Wyld, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Bagnall, of Cheshire.

At Neston Church, Mr. James Orme, of Everton, to Miss Cockerell, daughter of the late Wm. C. esq.

The Rev. J. Gathorne, M.A. Fellow of Jesus College, to Miss Housman, daughter of the Rev. Robert H. A.B. of Acrelands.

Died.] At Liverpool, 66, Griffith Owen, one of the Society of Friends.—14, Mr. R. Willacy, Parr-street, by falling into the Salthouse Dock.—Mr. John Ellis, Leigh-street.—In Key-street, 32, John McCall.—45, Mr. Philip Hind, ship-builder.—28, Mr. Geo. Langton.—39, Mrs. Aspinall.—63, Mrs. Beamen, of St. James's-street.—69, Mr. Richard Cranshaw, sail-maker.—55, Mr. E. Hutchinson, ship-builder.—54, Mr. Thos. Payne, formerly an eminent brewer.—26, Mr. Hugh Peers.—Captain Cox, of the Chillham Castle.

At St. Helen's, 32, Mrs. Cowley.

At Whiston, 74, Mr. Thos. Belshaw, late of Hale.

In Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, Mrs. Mary Mount, relict of the late Capt. M. of Liverpool.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Stores, of Cateaton.

Gateaton-street, one of the Society of Friends.—Mr. Robertson, stationer.—25, Mr. James Russell, late engraver for calico printers.—34, Mr. John Farr, linen-draper.—70, Mrs. Milne, wife of Nathaniel M. esq.

At Lancaster, Miss Alice Salisbury.—59, Mr. Joseph Redmayne, joiner.—69, Mr. Wm. White, clerk of St. John's Chapel.

At Hest Bank, Mr. George Mason, formerly of Camp House.

35, Mr. Samuel Lingard, of Barton-upon Irwell, major in the Trafford and Hulme local militia.

59, Mr. Thos. Bury, of Worsley Colliery, agent to the trustees of the late Duke of Bridgewater.

25, Mr. Thomas Wakeman, of Leek, drowned whilst bathing in the reservoir of the Caldon Canal.

25, Mrs. Slater, of Preston.

At Warrington, 36, Mr. Richard Newton, grocer.

At Guildsfield, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, 33, Mr. Benjamin Williams, of Liverpool.

In Jamaica, Capt. William Whiteside, of the ship Irwin, of Liverpool.

At Walton Breck, 31, Miss Jane Ireland.

CHESHIRE.

Mr. Webb, the philanthropist, lately arrived in Chester on his benevolent tour. He left 130 guineas as apprentice premiums for 13 orphans or fatherless boys; he gave 30 guineas to two fatherless boys; and 20 guineas to two female orphans; 25*l.* 10*s.* was given with two lads, and 21*l.* for the maintenance of two cripples. To the Chester Infirmary 21*l.* To the distressed persons with families, during the winter, to be adjudged on the 24th Dec. 1813, 50*l.*

At the last Chester assizes 200*l.* damages were given against a Mr. Groom, an attorney-at-law, for a violent assault on a Mr. William Wood, a licensed preacher, in the Methodist connection, whilst preaching and praying in the open air, at Audlem. A new trial, on the plea of excessive damages, was a few days ago moved for in the court of King's Bench, but refused. This, with the late conviction at Birmingham, of several persons for disturbing dissenting congregations, ought to be a caution to others how they molest any body of people, when assembled for purposes of religious worship.

Married.] At Over, Mr. Edward Tomkies, to Mrs. Richardson, widow of the late Capt. Richardson, of Moulton Lodge.

At Ashbury, Mr. Davenport, surgeon, of Solar Green Cottage, to Miss Ellen Beddeley, of Fairfield.

At Coddington, Mr. John Maddock Chapman, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Adams, of Christleton.

Died.] At Chester, much and deservedly respected, Charles Lindsey, esq. 78.

Mrs. Jepson, of Heaton Norris, near Stockport. Her death was occasioned by the sting of a bee under the eye, which brought on convulsions, and immediate death.

At Macclesfield, in consequence of the bursting of a blood vessel, 39, Mr. Edmund Travis, of London, brother of Mr. J. Travis, of Fennel-street, Manchester.

After a severe indisposition, Mr. John Harper, printer, Macclesfield.

At his seat, Doddington Hall, in the county of Chester, in his 69th year, the Rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, bart. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Lieut-General, now Sir John Delves Broughton.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Barlboro', Mr. Turton, of Sheffield, late in his Majesty's 33d regiment, to Miss Brown.

At Willington, Mr. Kimberly, school-master, of Birmingham, to Miss Hudson.

Sir Charles Henry Colville, of Newton Colville, Cambridgeshire, to Harriet Amie, only child and heiress of the late Thomas Porter Bonell, esq. of Duffield.

Mr. John Storer, to Mrs. Bull, of Kedleston Inn.

At Swarkestone, Mr. Wright, draper, of Chesterfield, to Sarah Anne, third daughter of the late Mr. John Massey.

Died.] At Derby, 61, Mr. S. Shaw, auctioneer, much respected and lamented by his family and acquaintance.

At Spinkhill, 53, Mr. Joseph Coope.

At Bohnell, George Gardom, gent.

Within the short space of three weeks, Mr. Kirkland, of Mercaston, aged 70, and two of his sons, one of them about 22, and the other 25, all victims to the small pox.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Mr. John Dean, farmer, at Whalsby, near Ollerton, lately kept a most furious bull, which, a few weeks ago, much injured one of his labouring men; neglecting however to fetter or destroy the bull, his own son, a promising young man of twenty-three years of age, lost his life by a recent attack from the furious beast, in the presence of his father, who, though armed with a fork, attempted in vain to save the life of his son! These animals, in the grazing counties, are as terrible as any wild beasts of the forest; and they ought in some way to be deprived of the power of doing sudden mischief. A tenth part of the murders they commit never reach the public eye, and the alarm one furious bull creates through a whole district, can only be conceived by those who have lived near those who keep them. No fence restrains them, and there is no safety but in flight, nor any effective defence, but fire arms.

Married.]

Married.] Mr. W. Foster, of Besthorpe, to Miss Parr, of Newark.

Mr. William Hardstaff, of Sutton-in-Ashfield, to Miss Warren, of Combs Farm.

At Southwell, George Nicholls, esq. Captain of the Bengal Indianman, to Mrs. Watson.—The Rev. William Marsh, of Oxford, to Miss Williams.

At Wilford, Mr. Thomas Killingley, to Miss Jamson, grand daughter of Mr. Deverill.

At Bingham, Mr. George Langley, printer and stationer, of Mansfield, to Miss Mary Wood, of Bingham.

Joseph Bodill, gent. lieutenant in the Nottinghamshire militia, to Miss Catherine A. Bernard, of Williams Park, near Dublin.

Died.] At Nottingham, 33, Mr. John Tarratt, hosier, St. James-street.—Mr. Samuel Gibson, Mill-street, 48.—In Castle-gate, 81, Mrs. Heath, relict of the late Mr. William Heath.—In the market-place, 92, Mrs. Spencer.—Mr. John Reek, Bridlesmith-gate, 51.—In Goose-gate, Mr. Caunt, maltster, 52.—Miss Harriot Taylor, 26, Fletcher-gate.—Mrs. Fearnhead, Bottle-lane, 66.—Mr. Samuel Wilkinson, sen. Woolpack-lane.—Mrs. Baker, 63, relict of the late Mr. Joseph Baker, Goose-gate.

At Newark, Mr. Robert Heath, 36.—Mrs. Nicholson, 83, wife of Mr. S. N. draper.—Mrs. Elizabeth Morris, 87.—Mr. John Cartwright, 73.—Mrs. Rose, 48, wife of Mr. R. coach-maker.

At Carlton, while getting potatoes, Mr. Joseph Fletcher, 73. He was the husband of three wives, and the father of twenty-eight children.

At Gournou, 80, Mr. Thornton Pocklington, an eminent farmer of Kinoulton.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Pashley, of Gainsbro', to Mrs. Etherington, sister to the Rev. T. H. Marshall, of Pontefract.

Mr. Allsop, of Louth, to Miss Hardy, of Loughborough.

Mr. Helliaby, proprietor and publisher of the Boston Gazette, to Miss Jane Pinkerton, daughter of Mr. F. P. engineer, of Frieston.

Died.] At Louth, 74, Sarah, wife of Mr. G. Pearson.

At Stockwith, near Gainsborough, S. Pettinger. He lost his life by falling from on board Mr. R. Brown's lighter, at or near Keadby.

At Stamford, 21, Wm. Tyron, esq. son of the late George T. esq. of Harringworth, in Northamptonshire; and nephew to Thomas T. esq. of Bulwick.

At Belton, Mr. R. Barker, farmer. He received a kick from his horse while ploughing, and expired in a few hours afterwards.

At Barton-upon-Humber, at the house of John Wray, jun. esq. R. Beechcroft, esq. one of the partners in the new bank.

At Burnham, 58, Mrs. Catharine Dunn, relict of the late Mr. Field D. of Barton.

At Norton, the Rev. Peregrine Willis, rector of Welton, and vicar of Dunstan.

At Louth, 19, Mr. J. Singleton, printer.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Loughborough, Mr. Robert Marshall, mercer and draper, youngest son of Joel M. esq. to Miss Elizabeth Buswell.

At Hoton, Mr. James Seward, of Loughborough, to Miss F. Angreave, daughter of John A. gent.

At Ashby Parva, Mr. W. Higginson, of Leir, to Miss Scott.

John King, esq. of the Leicestershire Militia, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Ayling, esq.

Mr. Gent, to Ann Mary Towndrow, the eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman T.

At Cusby, Mr. Thomas Sisson, of Long Clawson, to Miss Mary Allens.

Died.] At Leicester, sincerely regretted, 60, Joseph Farmer, esq. younger brother of the late Rev. Dr. F. of Cambridge.—Mr. Robinson, of the Cap and Stocking.—Mrs. Cooke.—Mrs. Bainbridge, widow of the late Matthew B. esq. of Hugglescote.—Mr. Wm. Rozzel, upwards of twenty years master of St. Martin's school: an inoffensive and very honest man, known as the author of an *English Grammar in Verse*, and of some other tracts. He was brother of Charles Rozzell, for many years celebrated as the *Leicester Bard*, and a man of no mean talents.

80, Mr. Hardy, of Gaddesby.

At Wimeswold, 90, Mrs. Limbert.

At Cavendish Bridge, 17, Sarah, the eldest daughter of Mr. Thos. Thacker.

At Great Wigston, Mr. John Pallat.

59, Mrs. Berridge, of Walton.

At Hathern, 54, Mrs. Highton.

In Baxter-gate, Loughborough, 70, Mr. Gilliver, hat manufacturer.

At Lutterworth, 30, Mr. John Franklin.

47, Mr. John Winfield, surveyor, lamented by his numerous acquaintance.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Mr. Justice Dampier, in his charge to the grand jury at Stafford Assizes, noticed a practice which he observed in the depositions before magistrates, previous to the commitment of some of the prisoners whose names appeared in the calendar,—of taking confessions from prisoners *upon oath*; which his Lordship said could be of no use whatever, no magistrate having a right to compel the prisoner making a confession to tell his story under such a sanction. Whatever a prisoner says voluntarily, the magistrate is bound to receive, exactly as the prisoner gives it. But confessions taken upon oath cannot be used, even to find a bill upon. Looking over some of the depositions, his Lordship

Lordship said he found the only evidence tending to affect the prisoners, was a confession of one of them, taken upon oath. The confession of one prisoner cannot be evidence against others—what a prisoner says may charge himself, but what he says cannot even put others upon their trial.—These observations do great credit to the new judge.

The annual meeting of the Staffordshire General Agricultural Society, was held at Lichfield, on Tuesday, the 27th of July. The cattle were exhibited in a field within the city, and were viewed by great numbers of breeders, &c. from most parts of the kingdom. The show of sheep was greatly admired. Among the instruments which were exhibited at this meeting, that of Mr. E. White, of Fotherley, attracted the greatest attention. Sir John Wrottesley, W. P. Inge, esq. and George Tollet, esq. were appointed to judge of the agricultural implements, and they declared their opinion, that “Mr. White’s is calculated to have a good effect, by introducing an expeditious and improved method of sowing turnips broadcast; and that it has merit, and is deserving of the premium offered by the society.”

Married.] At Uttoxeter, Mr. John Birtles, of Stafford, to Miss Ann Ashley.—Mr. Moss, to Miss Pegg.

At Walsall, P. R. Wakeman, surgeon, of Cannock, to Miss Eleanor Barber, second daughter of Mr. Henry B. brass-founder, Walsall.

At Bushbury, John Green, esq. of Eslington, to Miss Sarah Phillips, third daughter of Richard P. esq. of Bushbury Hill.

The Rev. O. Burton, of Manchester, to Sarah, only daughter of George Walker, esq. banker, Burslem.

At Burslem, Mr. Stubbs, to Mrs. Knight, both of that place.

John Irvin Holden, esq. of Burslem, banker, to Miss Mary Gregory, of Halifax.

Died.] 32, Mrs. Lyceff, widow of the late Wm. L. esq. of the Foregate, in the county of Stafford.

At Ranton, 83, Mr. John Silvester.

At Draycott, 91, Mr. Thomas Barnes.

At Hill Chorlton, Mrs. Spearman, wife of Mr. Wm. S.

At Hanley, 43, Samuel Aiken, esq. of Dublin. Having been taken ill in London, while attending Parliament, on some Irish canal business, he was unable to get further on his return home than Hanley, where he had spent some of his early years, and in the neighbourhood of which resided the relations of Mrs. Aiken. The death of Mr. A. will long be regretted both in England and Ireland.

30, C. S. Watkins, esq. of Clifton Campville, near Tamworth.

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At Leek, 55, Mr. Robert Leasow, after an illness of three years.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The whole of the Birmingham and Worcester Canal is under a contract to be finished by Michaelmas, 1813. The completion of this canal from Birmingham, into water in the river Severn at Worcester, promises equal advantages with any line of canal communication in the kingdom.

Married.] At West Bromwich, Mr. Samuel Whitehouse, to Miss Downing.

At Aston, Mr. John Warrilow, of Cheapside, to Miss Jane Proud, of Birmingham.

At Coventry, Mr. Jephson, to Miss Marshall.—Mr. James Barnes, to Mrs. Lewin.

Mr. Joseph Lyndon, jun. to Miss Mary Haynes, both of Birmingham.

At Warwick, Mr. Baylis, of Bath, to Miss Williams.

Charles Gleadall, esq. of South Kirby, to Miss Bond, of Kingsbury Hall.

Mr. William Gardner, to Miss Frances Avern, both of Rowington.

Mr. T. Wright, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Tookey, of Hockley.

Mr. Bill, of Moor-street, to Miss Harley, of Bartholomew-street.

At Edgbaston, Mr. Abraham Newton Hill, to Miss Elizabeth Beach.—Mr. George Lloyd, jun. to Esther, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Biddle.

At Ilmington, Robert Righton, esq. of Hitecoat, to the Hon. Mary Compton, of Ilmington.

At Ansley, the Rev. F. B. Astley, M.A. rector of Manningford Abbots, Wilts, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of J. N. Ludford, esq. D. C. L. of Ansley Hall.

Died.] — M’Pherson, esq. of Hotton Rock.

18, Mary, only daughter of William Daves, gent. of Stoke.

19, George Edward Josiah, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. Innes, of the College, Warwick; and at the College, 17, Henry, his only surviving son.

28, Mr. William Harborne, of Solihull.

At Broad Oaks Farm, near Solihull, 27, Mr. G. Banester, jun.

Of an apoplectic fit, James Rann, esq. formerly of Lady Wood, near Birmingham.

At Bilton, Mrs. Pywell, of Keyham.

At Birmingham, Mr. David Pears, lamp manufacturer, of Gough-street.—Mrs. Buckley, wife of Mr. Thomas B. gun-maker.—87, Mrs. Ann Smith, of Temple-row.—Mr. William Docker, many years an eminent slate merchant.—Mr. John Nutt, stone-mason, of the Crescent.—After a lingering illness and confinement for nearly nineteen years, Mr. George Tiddesley, of Wharf-street, 46.—Mr. Benjamin Brooms-

2 A

grove,

grove, of Little Hampton-street.—45, Mr. William Scott, of Pritchett-street; an affectionate husband, a kind and indulgent father, and sincere friend.—28, Mr. Abraham Carless.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Hall, surgeon, of Bridgnorth, to Miss Parsons, of the theatres Stafford, Newcastle, &c.

At Ratlinghope, Mr. John Rogers, of Gatten Forrest, to Sarah, third daughter of Mr. John Carless.

At Chetwynd, the Rev. G. D'Oyly, fellow of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, to Maria Frances, daughter of W. Bruere, esq.

Brigade-Major Kane, to Beatrice, only daughter of the late Edw. F. Taylor, esq. of Cheekwall.

Major Parke, of the 66th regiment, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Chas. Johnstone, esq. of Ludlow.

Died.] At Drayton, 73, Mrs. Corbet, relict of Richard Prynce Corbet, esq. of High Hutton, and mother of Sir Andrew Corbet, bart. of Acton Reynald Hall.

At King-ford, near Enville, Mr. Waldron. Maria Anna, eldest daughter of Edward Harper, esq. solicitor, of Madeley, Shropshire—a young lady highly esteemed.

In the island of St. Eustatius, Mr. Wm. Driver, late of Shrewsbury. Zeal for the propagation of Christianity amongst the negroes in the West Indies induced him voluntarily to offer himself as a missionary to effect their conversion; and he fell a sacrifice to his benevolent exertions.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Draycott, Mr. Wm. Limer, to Miss Ann Bamford, after a courtship of 30 years.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. George Tomson, of Ashby de la Zouch, to Dorothy, daughter of the late Mr. Brookholding, of Worcester.

Mr. Walter Haynes, of Lower Wick, near Worcester, to Mrs. Skelton, widow of the Rev. Mr. S. of Dunsbourn.

Rev. W. Stafford, vicar of Overbury, to Mrs. Houston, widow of Captain Houston.

At Evesham, Francis Loxley, esq. of Cropthorne, to Miss Clements, of the former place.

Robert Clement, esq. banker, of Worcester, to Miss Brookes, of the North Parade, Bath.

Died.] Mr. Richards, of the Tything Academy, near Worcester.

— Watkins, Esq. of Clifton, near Kingsbury.

At Kempsey, Mr. William Fieldhouse, of the Hop Pole inn, Worcester.

Deeply lamented by her family and friends, Mrs. Steers, of Malvern Wells.

Wm. Collins, esq. of the Grove, near Bromsgrove.

At the house of his son, at Bromsgrove

Lickey School, Mr. Allbut, sen. aged 64. Indefatigable attention to the duties of his scholastic profession conspicuously marked the last 30 years of his useful life.

37, Mrs. Ashwin, wife of Mr. Ashwin, of Bretforton, near Evesham.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. H. A. Stillingfleet, rector of How Caple, to Lydia, second daughter of the late John Venner, esq.

Mr. W. Pullen, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Biss, of the Castle Quay, Hereford.

At Monmouth, Mr. Wm. Baylis, of Manchester, to Miss Elizabeth Edwards.

Died.] At Ross, Miss Eliz. Frere, daughter of Mr. F. tanner.

Mr. Palmer, of Duck's Mear Cottage, near Ross.

Mr. Matthews, of Kingsweston inn.

Aged 93, Mr. Robinson, architect, of Bristol.

At Clifton, Miss Williames, fourth daughter of J. W. esq. of Welchpool.

At Poolhullock, 68, Mrs. Ellidge.

Aged 69, Mrs. Ann Edwards, wife of Mr. Thomas Edwards, sen. of Newport.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The Grand Jury at the last Assizes having presented the Shire Hall as a building very ill adapted for the administration of justice, the High Sheriff appointed a general meeting of the county, to adopt such measures as may be thought necessary in consequence of such presentment.

Louis XVIII. accompanied by the Duke de Gramont, Count de Blacas, and Duke d'Havre, went on Friday the 13th, from Cheltenham to Gloucester, and visited the cathedral and other public buildings of that ancient city, after which he returned to Cheltenham.

Married.] At Bourton-on-the-Water, — Twigg, esq. of Russel-square, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Wilkins.

At Stonelhouse, William Wilkins, esq. of the 61st regiment, to Miss Ann Aldridge, of Vaulksmore-place.

At Elmore, Mr. William Gingell, of Maisemore, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. William Vick.

Mr. Thomas Lane, of Gloucester, to Miss Elizabeth West, of Longleat.

At Frampton upon-Severn, Parnell Bransby Parnell, esq. of Ferney Hill, to Charlotte Anne, third daughter of Nathaniel Clifford, esq. of Frampton Court.

At St. Asaph, Mr. John Evans, to Miss Ann Higgins Foot, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Foot, surgeon, Lidney.

Died.] In Bristol, 70, Mrs. Mary Aust, relict of the late Mr. Uriah Aust, of the parish of Colerne, Wilts. whose memory will be long and deservedly cherished. She was the daughter of the much respected PHILIP EDWARDS, of Chippenham, known by

by the name of "THE HONEST CARD MAKER," who when he was bailiff of that place, refused 500*l.* for his casting vote at an election for members to serve in parliament for that borough.

At Sherborne, 65, the Rev. Thomas Birt, of Newland.

At Pine Cottage, Cheltenham, 75, Charles Rosalie de Rouen Chabot, Comte de Jarnac.

At Cheltenham, 70, J. Smith, esq. an eminent Swedish merchant.

Miss Ward, sister of Samuel Ward, esq. of Hampton-Hill-House.

At Long Ashton, Eliza Sarah, daughter of the Rev. James Carter.

At Barthorpe, William Nash, esq. third son of the late Slade Nash, esq. of Martley.

Mrs. Saunders, wife of T. Saunders, esq. of Upton Grove, near Tetbury.

At Newent Cottage, Mrs. Davies, wife of the Rev. Mr. Davies, vicar of Oxenhall.

Mrs. Selden, wife of Mr. William Selden, of Cheltenham.

Sincerely lamented by his family and friends, 41, the Rev. Richard Foley, A.M. rector of Huntley.

At Mitcheldean, Mr. John Coleman, late in the house of Tayler and Newton, of London.

The Rev. James Dods, vicar of Almondsbury.

At Bulley, 84, Mr. Thomas Piffe, formerly of Gloucester.

At Tetbury, 79, Mr. James Pickett.

At Field Place, near Stroud, endeared to a numerous circle of friends, Ann, the wife of James Tyers, esq.

Mrs. Ward, 69, wife of Mr. Ward, grocer, Barton-street, Gloucester.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. John Francis, of Burford, to Margaret, daughter of the late Bacon Frank, esq. of Campsall.

At Cuddesdon, Mr. J. Smith, surgeon, of Wheatley, to Miss Tramplett, of Abingdon.

Mr. J. H. R. Mott, of Birmingham, to Miss Rackstrow, of Oxford.—Mr. Edward Knowles, to Miss Ann Odcroft.

The Rev. John Evans, fellow of Pembroke college, to Miss Ireland, only child of J. I. esq. of Oxford.

Died.] At Oxford, 42, Mrs. Silence Blackall, of George-lane.—Mr. Ladlow.—Mrs. Clements, of Holiwell-street.—Mr. Jones, formerly of Magdalen parish.—Mrs. Polley, 47, wife of Mr. T. P. of St. Giles's.—Mr. Robinson, of St. Peter-le-Bailey.—Mrs. Green, of Jesus college lane.

At Baldon, 82, Mrs. Sewell.

In the 80th year of his age, the Rev. John Price, B.D. F.A.S. and head-keeper of the Bodleian Library, to which office he was elected in the year 1768. In this academical public station he acquitted himself with great credit; and in private life, he was a friendly, liberal, and estimable man.

He was vicar of Llanvattock, Brecknockshire; and rector of Wellaston and Alvington, in the county of Gloucester. He was many years a member of Jesus college, but afterwards entered of Trinity. He took the degree of M.A. 1760, and B.D. 1768.

At the lodgings of Magdalene hall, in the 61st year of his age, the Rev. Henry Ford, LL.D. principal of that society, Lord Almoner's reader in Arabic in this University, canon residentiary of Hereford, rector of Cradley, and vicar of Fownhope with Woolhope, Herefordshire; whose varied erudition, especially in oriental literature, was equalled only by his friendly disposition and unaffected piety.

At Woodstock, 20, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. James Davis.

Much lamented, Mr. Richard Kirby, sen. of Bicester.

Mrs. Sharpe, of Neithrop, near Banbury.

At Witney, Sarah, third daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Dolley.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] The Rev. A. S. Faulknor, of Aston Clinton, 58.

At Hitchin Market, 65, Mr. John Hill, of Whitwell, land-steward to the Hon. Thomas Brand, &c. &c. He was seized with an apoplectic fit, having fallen out of his chaise, there appeared very little signs of life, and before medical assistance could be procured, life was quite extinct.

BEDS—BERKS—AND BUCKS.

The annual meeting of the Berkshire Agricultural Society was held at Ilsley. Many gentlemen of the vale and hill country attended: Mr. Villehois was the steward. In the forenoon a trial took place on a piece of ley ground, in order to determine the comparative force required to work different sorts of ploughs, particularly the cast-iron ones, which have lately been much used in the neighbourhood of Newbury, by affixing a spring between the wilds of the plough and the bolt. A furrow four inches deep and ten wide, was turned with ease, and to the surprise of many, with very little weight. Mr. Hemstead, of Ilsley, exhibited his hollow roller to seed boxes, for the purpose of drilling turnips, and at the same time depositing pea-ashes, malt dust, or other similar manure, for which he received a medal; Mr. Stephens, of Peasmore; and Mr. Palmer, of East Garson, for their horned sheep; Mr. Law, of Bucklebury, for a very beautiful two year old bull; and Mr. Tull, of Haw Farm, for a boar, were also presented with medals.

Married.] T. Hart, esq. banker, of Uxtoxeter, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir T. Sheppard, bart. of Thornton Hall.

At St. Nicholas's, Guildford, the Rev. J. K. Martyn, of Pertghall, to Emma, fourth daughter of the late G. M. Macaulay, esq. alderman of London.

Rev. Vere John Alston, third son of T. A. esq. of Odell Castle, to Eliz. Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Bernard, of Comblestory.

Mr. James Lock, to Miss Henderson, both of Maidenhead.

Mr. Edward Stevens, to Miss Sarah Gibbs, both of Eton.

Mr. Pearce, master of the National School, Newbury, to Miss Pearce, of Hungerford.

Died.] At Milton cottage, near Abingdon, Joseph Rabone, esq.

At the Rookery, Great Marlow, 32, Emma Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Joseph Heath.

At Cholsey, Berks, 67, Mrs. Bristow, widow.

In Buckinghamshire, of a broken heart, occasioned by a disappointment in love, Miss Arabella Gaylove, a young lady of rare accomplishments and a genteel fortune.

At Milton, Berks, J. Rabone, 64.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

On Friday the 14th of July were executed at Northampton, Hufham, otherwise *Huffy White*, and *R. Kendall*, for robbing the Leeds mail-coach in October last. Kendall appeared to be deeply impressed with the awfulness of his situation; and he uniformly persisted, however, in asserting his innocence of being at all concerned in the mail robbery; and at the place of execution solemnly declared that he should be a murdered man, in respect to the crime for which he was about to suffer. White affected to have no fear of death; and his hardihood never appeared to forsake him. In his general deportment, and particularly during the procession to, and at the place of execution, he discovered the utmost contempt for every thing serious and sacred; and more than once expressed his disapprobation at the delay occasioned by the chaplain. He positively attested the *innocence of Kendall*; and, after sentence of death was passed upon him, he thus addressed the Judge—"My Lord, I hope you will have mercy upon Kendall, for he was not the man who robbed the mail."

Married.] The Rev. N. Morgan, rector of Rearsby, to Miss Anne Webster, of Deene.

Mr. Abbott, of Welford, to Miss Martin, of Welford-lodge.

Died.] The Rev. G. Thomas, of Overstone, near Northampton.—Mr. Walter Watkins.—At Milton, Mrs. Catherine Watkins, second daughter of the late Rev. E. Watkin, vicar of St. Giles's.

At Green's Norton, 86, Mrs. Ann Piddington, widow of the late John P. of Badby.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTS.

Married.] Mr. R. Harraden, jun. artist, to Miss S. Pryor, both of Cambridge.

Mr. William Howe, to Miss Mary Paley, both of Bradfield Combust.

Mr. Mudd, surgeon, of Newmarket, to Miss Ann Saffery, daughter of Edm. S. esq. of Downham Market.

The Rev. J. Warneford, fellow of Jesus College, to Charlotte Ann, second daughter of Colonel Sweeting, Woodlands.

The Rev. N. Morgan, fellow of King's College, and rector of Rearsby, to Miss A. Webster, of Deane, Northamptonshire.

Died.] In an apoplectic fit, while upon a journey from London to Bedford, 25, the Rev. J. Hemstead, M.A. late of St. John's College.

15, Henrietta, only daughter of J. Angley, esq. of Houghton, alderman of London.

NORFOLK.

The last anniversary meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society at Swaffham, was most respectably attended. Mr. Coke presided, and was supported by Messrs. Moseley, Hoste, Col. Keppel, Rev. St. John Priest, Dixon Hoste, W. Collett, &c. &c. Some new regulations were made, particularly that the subscription of every member should be increased from one to two pounds per annum. The receipts of the society amounted to 211l. 17s. 3d. and the disbursements to 164l. 9s. 10½d. One labourer was rewarded at this meeting, viz. J. Meek, in the service of Mr. Overman, of Burnham, who though 48 years of age, has brought up a family of eight children by his own industry, and never applied to his parish for relief. Two shepherds were rewarded, viz. W. Shingle, shepherd to Major Gen. Fitzroy, of Kempstone, who from 230 ewes reared 312 lambs; and J. Boom, shepherd to Mr. J. Barber, of Duntun, who from 306 ewes reared 612 lambs. The stock shewn was not numerous. Two Southdown rams, one by Mr. Freeman, of Swanton, and one by Mr. Moseley, of Tofts. Two pens of Southdown theaves, one by Mr. Freeman, and one by Mr. Moseley. Two bulls, one by Mr. Freeman and one by Mr. Moseley; and three boars, one by Mr. Edward Beck, of Lexham, one by Colonel Keppel, of East Lexham, and one by Mr. Moseley. The premium of 7l. for the best ram was adjudged to J. Moseley, esq. of Tofts; and the second premium of 5l. to Mr. Freeman, of Swanton. The premium of 7l. for the best pen of theaves was adjudged to Mr. Freeman; and the second premium to Mr. Beck, of Mileham. The premiums for the best bull and the best boar were adjudged to Mr. Moseley, of Tofts, and Mr. Beck, of Lexham. Three judges were appointed to direct the ploughing match between pairs of oxen which is to take place on the 29th of September, at Swaffham. Each pair of oxen is to plough an acre of Olland, and the premiums are,

3l. for the best ploughman, 2l. for the second best, and 1l. for the third. The master of the best is to have a piece of plate of 7l. value, and the master of the second best of 5l. value. The work is to be done in the most husbandmanlike manner, and in the least time.

Married.] At Shropham-hall, H. Hemsworth, esq. to Jane, second daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Hethersett, of Scoulton.

Mr. Coppin, of Norwich, to Miss Willins, of Tasburgh.

Mr. Thos. Woodcock, of Wells, to Mrs. Isabel Heavers, of Norwich.

Mr. Stephen Leach, of Turnham Green, to Miss Mary Ann Daniels, of Yarmouth.

The Rev. S. Barker, of Yarmouth, to Jane, eldest daughter of Samuel Ray, esq. of Tannington.

Mr. Thomas Wilde, of St. Peter's, to Miss Elizabeth Barnes, of St. Andrew's.

Robert Longe, esq. of Coltishall, to Miss Parriant, of Orford-hill.

Mr. H. W. Mortimer, jun. of Fleet-street, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr. James Algar, of Fersfield.

Mr. Thomas Smith, to Miss Sarah Jones, both of Yarmouth.

Wm. Henderson, esq. of Winchelsea, to Sarah, only daughter of Sam. Parkinson, esq. of Thorpe Cottage, Norwich.

Mr. Mann, to Miss Coward, both of Lynn.

Died.] At Norwich, 70, Mr. Edward Barrow, of St. Saviour's. He was born at Manchester, and on his first settlement in Norwich conducted with strict integrity the business of a yarn-factor: he was the first person who undertook the manufactory of cotton in Norwich, now become the ally or the rival of the ancient but decayed worsted trade; but what in a peculiar manner consecrates his memory, is the merit of his having been the first manufacturer of *the shawl* in Norwich, or perhaps in the kingdom. This brought on a new era in the history of the loom, and supplied that employment for the poor which the effects of war had so fatally diminished; besides enriching the master manufacturer. Many have been more popular, many more discreetly fortunate, but no man has rendered more permanent benefit to Norwich.—Aged 75, Mr. Isaac Swan, of King-street.—52, Mr. J. Baker, of the Lower Close.—76, Deservedly lamented, Mr. Charles Potter, of St. Paul's.—62, Mrs. Ivory.—48, Deeply lamented by her family and friends. Ellen, the wife of Mr. Wm. Black.—77, Mr. Arthur Ling, builder, of St. Stephen's.—44, Mr. John Haggins.—85, Mrs. Swann, relict of the late Mr. Swann, surgeon, of Pulham St. Mary the Virgin.

At Bradenham, Susanna, wife of Thomas Bolton, esq. eldest daughter of the late Rev. Edmund Nelson, of Burnham Thorpe,

and sister to Lord Nelson; yet, still more happy in her virtues than in her lineage.

At Banham, Harriet, wife of Hanton Jolly, esq.

At Melton, Miss Rebecca Redhead.

At Rudham Grange, 80, Edw. Drozier, esq.

At Great Ringstead, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. Robert Bacon.

Aged 59, that ingenious artist, Mr. Henry Neal, of Heigham, the inventor of the model of machinery to represent the cotton manufactory.

Aged 66, Mrs. Gunton, of Cley next the Sea.

Mrs. Barker, of Watton.

Aged 35, Mr. William Neale, late of Messrs. Gurneys' and Turner's Bank, Yarmouth.

At Plumstead, 92, Mr. Gooch, late of Hedenham.

Mrs. Mack, wife of Mr. Lee Mack, of Ludham.

Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Philip Bell, vicar of Stow Bardolph, and rector of Wimbotsham and Holm cum Thorpland.

Mr. Powell, who shot the late Lord Falkland in a duel (vulgarly called *Pogey Powell*): he was killed by a fall from his horse, near Worwell, Hampshire. Since the duel, he had principally resided at Weeting, in Norfolk.

At Wymondham, 37, Mr. Thomas Leatherdale, a respectable farmer.—Mr. Cann, brewer.—Mr. E. Norton, ironmonger.

At Bracondale, Lieut. Smythies, of the royal navy.

SUFFOLK.

At Rollesby, in the vicinity of Yarmouth, the Rev. Mr. BAKER gives lectures in the parish church on Sunday evenings, to the inhabitants of both sexes of that and the neighbouring villages. "This," it is well observed by Mr. Fudge, of the *Bury Post*, "is a far better mode of preventing the growth of conventicles, than persecuting their itinerant followers."

Married.] Lieut. Walford, R.N. to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John Cutting, of Playford-hall.

John Bawtree, esq. of Colchester, to Miss Canning, of Aberton.

Mr. James Pask, of Shoreditch, to Miss Eliz. Adams, of Bury.

Mr. C. Rising, surgeon, of Aldborough, to Mary, only daughter of E. Wolfe, esq. of Kennington.

Mr. T. De Carte, coachmaker, to Miss Martin, both of Bury.

Mr. J. Southgate, of Combs, to Miss Brooks, of Walsham-le-Willows.

Mr. R. Plummer, of Walsham in the Willows, to Miss Collins, of Burgate.

S. Croughton, esq. of Milford, near Godalming, to Miss Clarke, of Great Saxham.

Died.] Aged 77, Mrs. Groom, relict of the late Mr. Francis G. of Snape.

Sarah,

Sarah, daughter of Capt. Gammage, of Woodbridge.

Mr. J. Taylor, a respectable farmer of E. Bergholt.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Garrod, widow of Mr. John G.—Mr. James Alexander, formerly of Henley.

Aged 85, Mrs. Serjeant, of Berechurch, near Colchester.

Aged 81, Mrs. Harmer, of Beccles.

Mrs. Latham, wife of Mr. L. of Livermere.—Mrs. Garrard, of Statton.

Thomas Borley, gent. of Tuddenham, near Ipswich.

Mr. S. Linstead, of Kenninghall

Aged 19, Mary, only daughter of Mr. Jannings, of Bacton.

At Bury, 46, Mr. James Sharpe.—Mrs. Dowsett, wife of Mr. D.

ESSEX.

Married.] J. Barrell, esq. of Widford, to Mrs. Matthews, relict of the late Mr. M. of the Little Water-house Farm, near Chelmsford.

E. Mayer, esq. of Stafford, to Eliza, youngest daughter of J. Beddall, esq. of Great Leighs.

Died.] At Halstead, 67, Capt. R. Edwards, formerly commander of the Hawke East Indiaman.

Aged 79, Mr. J. Nunn, of Egypt's Farm, Rivenhall.

At Dedham, Mrs. Williams, widow of S. W. esq. and daughter of the late Rev. Sir H. D'Oyly, bart.

Aged 77, W. Topper, of the Society of Friends, many years a linen-draper of Chelmsford.

At Mistley, 75, Mr. J. Long, formerly owner of fishing vessels.—72, Mr. W. Francis, of Much Hallingbury.

At Colchester, J. Patrick, esq. formerly of Marks Tey.

Mr. J. Wood, of the Farm called Bullocks, in the parish of Great Canfield.

At Wickl Side Lodge, G. Porter, esq. He was bathing in a canal, not far from his house, with his three eldest sons; and owing to the slipperiness of the sides of the river, was suddenly precipitated into a channel 10 feet in depth, and not being able to swim, was unfortunately drowned.

KENT.

On Saturday afternoon, (July 24th,) a small part of the Isle of Thanet was visited by a storm. Though the lightning was not particularly vivid, nor the thunder very loud, its consequences were fatal. Two poor lads, Wm. Danton, aged 17, and George Letchford, aged 13, were attending five asses, at Chapel hill, the company who rode them having retired into Mr. Sawkins's house for shelter, and left the lads near the gate, by the side of a wall, where, as they and the asses were standing in a group, a flash of lightning in a moment de-

prived Danton and three of the animals of life: the other lad was struck on the arm, and his clothes set on fire, and he was prostrated insensibly on the ground, so much burnt, that there are but faint hopes of his recovery.

On the 23d of August were executed at Penenden Heath, Philip Nicholson, the insane murderer of the excellent Thomson Bonar and his lady at Chiselhurst: and also Charles Masereux, for a murder on ship-board in the Downs.

Married.] Mr. John Smith, of Ramsgate, to Miss Spurgen.

Major Gladwin, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of George Stringer, esq. of Archers Court.

At Lydd, Christopher Wilson, esq. R.N. to Miss Allen.

The Rev. Mr. Price, of Lyminge, to Miss Tylden, of Milsted.

Capt. Hamilton, of the Imperial Russian Navy, to Miss Post, of Rochester.

John Lightbody, esq. surgeon to the 28th regt. to Miss Mary Dehane, of Deal.

At Upper Deal, Capt. Alcock, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Phillips, niece to Vice-Admiral Foley.

John Lacy, esq. of Ivy Hall, to Miss Jull, only daughter of John J. esq. of Mount Pleasant.

Thomas Piper, esq. to Phæbe Friend, third daughter of George F. esq. of Birchington.

At Biddenden, Mr. Weston, of Cranbrook, to Miss Louisa Beale.

Died.] At Dover, Mr. Giles Fox.—30, Miss E. Page.—63, Mr. R. Fox.—68, Mr. J. Pankhurst.—Mrs. Pound.—60, Mr. P. Simpson.—79, Mr. R. Ladd.

At Lydd, 71, Mr. George Maxted.—80, Mrs. Fagg.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Addison.

At Wittersham, 41, Mrs. Harriss, wife of — H. esq.

Suddenly, 33, Edward Blaxland, esq. of Graveney.

At Folkestone, 46, Mrs. Potts, wife of Mr. Witham P.

At Ightham, 76, J. Taylor, esq.

At Rochester, 78, Mr. David Pordige, late principal water-bailiff of the city of Rochester.

At Ramsgate, Miss Fowler.—67, Samuel Harvey, esq. late of Sandwich.

At Ashford, 80, Mr. Bushell.

At Brookland, 74, Mr. John Munna

At Loose, 75, Mr. T. Pack, tanner.

At Horton, 18, Mr. T. Marshall.

At Canterbury, Capt. Beale, barrack-master.—Mr. John Lemon, writer.

Mrs. Verrall, of Holborn-lane, Chatham.

Mrs. Eliz. Robinson, wife of Mr. G. R. store-keeper, Maidstone.

At Biddenden, 99, Mr. T. Collins.

At Minster, in Sheppy, 80, Mrs. Head.

At

At Reed-house, near Rochester, 85. Mrs. Facke, widow of Christopher P. M.D. of Canterbury.

SUSSEX.

The estimate delivered in for alterations and improvements at the pavilion at Brighton, amounts, it is stated in the various newspapers, to upwards of 200,000*l.*, and that marine villa has already cost at least the same sum.

Joseph Wilson, late under carter to Mr. Hilder, of Mountfield-park, was lately convicted in the penalty of £100, for having, through *carelessness*, set fire to his master's stable; but being unable to pay the penalty, he was committed to the House of Correction, to hard labour for eighteen months.

HAMPSHIRE.

G. H. Rose, esq. of Mudeford, has introduced the *Hainault scythe* into his neighbourhood, by providing a mower from *Hainault*, from whom the labourers learn its use with the utmost facility and dispatch. It is adapted to corn of all sorts, beans, tares, and peas, and is from 16 to 23 inches long in the handle, varying in length with the height of the mower, who has the advantage of using it without stooping. The blade is about two feet long, and two inches and three-quarters wide at the centre. It is used with a crook upon a staff nearly five feet long, carried by the middle in the left hand, for the purpose of mowing the corn in the direction required. The advantages of this scythe are, that the straw is all saved, being cut close to the ground, and it is particularly advantageous in lodged-corn, since cutting externally near the root, no weight comes upon the arms of the mower, which constitutes the great labour and disadvantage of reaping laid corn. By means of the crook, all the corn, so usually scattered, is laid neatly together, and the grips are so large, that the work of the binder is forwarded as much as that of the mower.

At the late Assizes, Edward McGuire, Andrew Dillon, Joseph Gilchrist, and Daniel O'Brien, charged with the wilful murder of Lieut. Blundell, in a *duel*, in the Isle of Wight, were all cast for death, but have since been respited. It were well if examples were made of those following the wicked, wanton, and murderous practice of duelling. Blundell was proved to have said there was malice in the business;—some blood-thirsty Irish officers threatened to discard Blundell if he did not fight McGuire!

Married.] At Christchurch, John Davidson, esq. in the East India Company's service, to Catharine, eldest daughter of the late Mr. W. Budden, of Shapwick.

Mr. W. Booth, of Hchingswell, to Miss Deborah Foster, second daughter of Mr. F. Old Farm, Kingsclere.

Died.] Mr. James Warwick, merchant, of Elrig.

Mr. W. Webb, tanner, of Portswood, South Stoneham.

The Rev. H. Westcomb, rector of Barton Stacey, vicar of Collingbourne, one of the minor canons of Winchester Cathedral, and chaplain to the gaol and bridewell of that city. He was found dead in a pathway leading from the Andover road, near Winchester. His death was at first supposed to have been occasioned by apoplexy, but it is now suspected that he was murdered!

Suddenly, at Gosport, Capt. Lamb, of the Hereford militia. He was on the parade in perfect health in the evening, and died before the next morning.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Filmore, father of Capt. F. of the Royal Navy.

WILTSHIRE.

At the annual meeting of the Wiltshire society for the encouragement of agriculture, &c. held at Devizes, the president's premium, (a silver cup, value twenty guineas,) for the farm in the best state of cultivation, was awarded to Mr. John Phillips, of Chabdenwick Farm, near Mere. The other competitor for this premium was Mr. Gourlay, of Deptford, and, though unsuccessful, the judges bestowed on him great praise. The premium of five guineas for the best and most profitable flock of sheep for the Wiltshire Hill farmer, was awarded to Mr. John Grant, at Manningford.

Married.] Henry Rooke, esq. of Throope, to Mary, second daughter of the Rev. Thos. Stockwell, rector of Strotford St. Anthony, and sub-dean of Salisbury cathedral.

Mr. Henry Hooper, of West-Lavington, to Miss Harwood, of Weley.

Mr. J. B. Williams, of Salisbury, to Miss Moore, of Shaftesbury.

The Rev. J. Berry, of Warminster, to Miss M. Matthews, of Bristol.

Mr. F. Moule, attorney, of Melksham, to Miss Gore, only daughter of Israel G. esq.

At Highworth, Lieut.-Colonel Jones, of Tyn-y-Coed, late of the 2d regiment, or Queen's Own, to Richarda, daughter of the late Rev. N. Wetherell, D.D. dean of Hereford.

Mr. Hatherell, of Barnsley, to Jane, second daughter of Thomas Appleford, esq.

Died.] Aged 62, Mr. Benjamin Starbuck, formerly of the Weymouth Arms Inn, Warminster.

To the inexpressible grief of a numerous acquaintance, aged 44, the Rev. Robert Denison, M.A. vicar of Westbury.

Of an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Wakeman, wife of the Rev. George Wakeman, of Bishopston, a lady of superior understanding and exemplary piety.

Mr. James Wilshere, 28, eldest son of Mr. John Wilshere, of Melksham.

In her 50th year, regretted by her numerous friends, and deeply lamented by an afflicted

afflicted family, Mrs. Halcomb, wife of Mr. Halcomb, banker, of Marlborough.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Mr. Meyler of the *Bath Herald* remarks, that the purport of the bill for paying the debt of public gratitude due to "our much esteemed townsman, Mr. Palmer, received, on Wednesday, the royal assent, and may be collected from the title given it in the Votes of Parliament."—"Resolved,—That a sum, not exceeding fifty thousand pounds, be granted to John Palmer, esq. out of the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain, in consideration of the accommodation afforded to the public, and the benefit derived to the Post Office Revenue, from the adoption and execution of his plan for the conveyance of the mails, in full satisfaction of the services performed by the said John Palmer; and that the said sum be issued and paid without any fee or other deduction whatsoever."—Never did a whole nation so heartily concur with any act of the legislature as in this deed of tardy justice!

The Mayor and Justices of Bath having taken into consideration the Act of Parliament of the last Session, entitled "An Act to alter and amend two Acts of the 31st Geo. ii, and 13th Geo. iii. so far as relates to the price and assize of bread, to be sold out of the City of London and the liberties thereof, and beyond the weekly bills of mortality, and ten miles of the Royal Exchange;" and having, for the present, declined setting the assize of bread, the following are understood to be the prices fixed upon by the principal bakers of Bath, and those set by the assize at Bristol and Exeter:—

Quartern Loaf, } 1s. 5d. Standard 1s. 4d.
wheaten }
Ditto, at Bristol 1s. 4½d. Ditto - 1s. 3½d.
Ditto, at Exeter 1s. 4½d.

Married.] The Rev. Charles Glossop, rector of Road and Woolverton, in Somerset, to Miss King, of Kensington-place, Bath.

At Bridgwater, Mr. Edward Bryant, to Miss Lovell.—Mr. Burton, to Mrs. Murles.

The Rev. Dr. Colston, of Lydford rectory, to Miss Morris, only daughter of J. Morris, esq. of Ampthill.

Rev. John Warneford, to Charlotte Ann, second daughter of Colonel Sweeting, Woodlands.

Mr. W. Huxtable, surgeon, of Williton, to Miss Hicks, of Carhampton.

Mr. James Chorley, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. William Line, both of Taunton.

At Wiveliscombe, Mr. Gifford, sail-cloth manufacturer, of Bridport, to Miss Priscilla Thorne.

Thomas Symes, esq. solicitor, of Bridg-

water, to Charlotte, third daughter of the late Thomas Poole, esq.

Mr. James Davey, maltster, to Miss Eliza Sealey Tyler, both of Taunton.

At Nettleton, Mr. Comley, of West Kington, to Miss Jane Tuckey, of the former place.

Robert Clement, esq. banker, of Bath, to Miss Brookes, of the North Parade.

At Martock, L. Poole, esq. to Miss Adams.

Mr. Walker, solicitor, of Axbridge, to Miss Baylis, of Bath.

Mr. Isaac Williams, jun. of Bath, to Laura, second daughter of James Margern, esq.

At Bedminster, Mr. Wm. Simmons Chatterley, to Miss L. Z. M. Simeon, of the Theatres Royal Bath and Bristol.

Mr. John Phillips, jun. of Bath, to Miss Susannah Chapman, of Paulton.

Mr. T. Baylis, of Bath, to Miss Williams, of Warwick.

Thos. Parsons, esq. of Lambridge-place, to Mrs. Bush, late of Kingsdown.

Died.] At Bath, in Charles-street, 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Bishop, a lady whose memory will be long and deservedly cherished.—Mr. William Whitaker, surveyor.—William Shuckburgh, esq. much respected through life.—Mrs. Margaret Curren.—26, Miss Newman, of Monmouth-street.—Miss Wilkinson, of Bedford-row, London.—In Gay-street, Mrs. Hervey, of Tiddington.—30, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Wm. Evenis, grocer.—15, Ann Bailey, daughter of Mr. B. of Bath-street.—15, Jane Maria, second daughter of Admiral Graves.—In Paradise-row, 62, Mr. Benjamin Starling, formerly of the Weymouth Arms Inn, Warminster.—In Duke-street, 50, Harriet Coates, widow of Thomas C. esq. of Santon Drew.—76, Mr. Isaac Wyld, of the Walks.—Mr. Bailey, in Bath-street.—Master Joseph Boord, Trim-street.—Mrs. Cooper, in Stall-street.—Miss Ward, of Hampton-hill House.

Mrs. Saunders, wife of T. S. esq. of Upton Grove, near Tetbury.

Mr. Edward Mullins, brother of Mr. and Miss M. of Box, and partner with them in their long-established academies.

53, John Smith Leigh, of Comblay, esq. many years Lieut.-Col. of the first Somerset regiment of militia, grand master of the Freemasons in this county, and High Sheriff during the years 1810-11.

Mr. George Tivers, master of a respectable academy at Axbridge.

At Somerton, Miss Elizabeth Stringer, a lady much respected.

At Lower Linch Farm, Selworthy, Mr. John Clarke.

At Minehead, Mr. John Jenkins, a man of strict integrity.

At Foxcote, 62, Mr. James Edgell, sincerely regretted.

At West Kington, 84, Mr. Stephen King. Before St. Sebastian, Adj. and Lieut. Thornhill, of Devonshire Cottage, near Bath.

At Long Ashton, Eliza Sarah, second daughter of the Rev. James Carter.

The wife of Mr. Milson, of Monckton Combe.

At Corston, Mr. Samuel Ryles, formerly master of the riding school in Monmouth-street.

Suddenly, in his garden, Mr. H. Silcock, of Long Acre, Walcot.

Greatly respected, Mrs. Yair, wife of Luke Y. esq. of Ilminster.

Mr. Dooige, surveyor of the Yeovil and Ilminster turnpike roads.

104, Mary Reasons, of Farleigh Castle.

Mr. Thomas Handcock, many years master of the Ship Inn, Saltford.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married] At Bridport, Mr. Sylvester Murly, third son of — Murly, esq. attorney, Crewkerne, to Miss Charlotte Perham.

The Rev. Samuel Biggs Ward, curate of Shaftesbury, to Miss Michell, of Swanage.

At Sturminster Newton, Mr. T. B. Rawes, of Marnhull, to Miss Maria Cluett.

At Evercreech, Mr. William Knight, of Marston-Magna, to Miss Coles.

At Cattistock, Mr. T. Cox, of Evershot, to Miss E. Forse.

At Kingsbury Episcopi, Mr. Teazewell, of Dorchester, to Miss Mary Seward.

Died.] At Wimborne, 18, Sarah, eldest daughter of the Rev. C. Bowle.

At Sherborne, 65, the Rev. Thomas Birt.

At Brighton, Mrs. Oldham, relict of William Oldham, esq. of Weymouth.

At Loders, Richard Traves, esq. formerly a major in the Dorset yeoman cavalry.

At Sherborne, Mrs. Ensor, widow of the late Mr. John Ensor, sen.—Mrs. Parsons, widow of the late Mr. Jacob Parsons.

At Bradford Abbas, near Sherborne, Mrs. West, relict of the late Rev. Mr. West, rector of that place.

At Lulworth castle, the seat of Thomas Weld, esq. 64, the Rev. Leonard Brooks.

At Osmington, the Reverend Charles Coates, F.S.A. vicar of that parish, and of Preston, and chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. He was a native of Reading, and received his education at the Free School in that town, under the tuition of his kind friend, the Rev. John Spicer. From that celebrated school he went to Caius college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.B. in 1767. In 1773, he was presented to the vicarage of Preston, by his old schoolmaster, Mr. Spicer; who held the prebend of Preston in the church of Salisbury; and Mr. C. many years after paid a grateful tribute of respect to the memory of his kind patron. In 1788, Mr. C. was presented by the Bishop

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of Salisbury to the vicarage of Osmington; and in 1791, he issued Proposals for "The History and Antiquities of Reading," which at length appeared in 1802, much to the satisfaction of his subscribers, in a handsome quarto volume. In 1810, Mr. Coates published, from the Reading Press, "A Supplement to the History and Antiquities of Reading, with Corrections and Additions by the Author," illustrated by a good general view of the town from the River Kennet.

DEVONSHIRE.

It afforded us the highest gratification to be able to turn from recent details of the havoc of *groundless, ruinous, and unavailing* war, to the perusal of the Prospectus of an institution, proposed by a number of gentlemen, to be established in the city of Exeter, and to be called "*The Devon and Exeter Institution*," for promoting the general diffusion of science, literature, and the arts, and for illustrating the natural and civil history of the county of Devon, and the history of the city of Exeter. And at a meeting held at the hotel, in Exeter, on Thursday, the 12th of August, James Buller, esq. M.P. in the chair, it was unanimously resolved—That every contributor of twenty-five pounds, subscribing also one pound annually, shall be a proprietor of this institution.—That the amount of such twenty-five pound shares be paid by instalments, and be transferable by sale or bequest, under certain regulations to be hereafter determined on.—That the objects of the institution be,

First.—To form a valuable and extensive library, in all languages, ancient and modern, to be open to all proprietors, and the books to be circulated under such regulations as shall be hereafter adopted.

Second.—To establish a reading room, where new publications, British and foreign periodical works, and the best maps, shall be provided for the use of the proprietors.

Third.—To establish a museum for receiving antiquities, specimens in natural history, and the arts, more particularly the productions of the county of Devon.

That a committee be immediately appointed to form a set of rules and regulations for the government of this institution, to be laid before a general meeting, for their consideration, such meeting to be convened by the committee.

Sincerely do we congratulate this classical city and opulent county on the benefits which cannot fail to arise from the success of the proposed establishment.

We have been much gratified (says the Editor of the *Exeter Flying Post*) with a sight of a work executed by Mr. KENDALL, sculptor, of this city, for the beautiful chapel of George Cary, esq. at Tor Abbey. In the centre is a pyramidal rock of white marble, representing Mount Calvary, from

2 B

which

which rises a noble figure of the crucified Redeemer. Six elegant candelabra, three on each side of the rock, are formed of the marbles of this county, and the whole is relieved by a tasteful variety of the dark marbles of Chudleigh.

The prices of meat, &c. rose last week, in consequence of the extraordinary demand preparatory to the assizes at Exeter—Beef, best cuts, 10d. to 10½d.—Mutton and Lamb 9d. to 9½d.—Butter 15d.—Potatoes 8d. and 10d. a peck.—Pease 12d. to 15d. a peck.—French beans 3d. a hundred.—Broad Beans, out of the shell, 2d. a quart.—Black cherries (which are small this year) 3d. to 6d. a pound; Morellas, 10d.—Gooseberries 3d. a quart.—Red and white currants 3d.—Apples 14d. to 3s. a hundred.

Married.] The Rev. John Dennis, of St. David's-hill, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Great Duryard.

R. Dight, Esq. of Axminster, to Mrs. Sweeting, widow of the late T. K. S. esq.

George Horwood, esq. of Brightlycott, to Miss Bird, of Barnstaple.

Captain Dunn, of the royal navy, to Miss Hopkins, of Newton Abbot.

Mr. E. Widgery, of Southmolton, to Miss Mary Portbury, of Teignmouth.

Major Gere, of the 9th light dragoons, to Miss Lydia Smith, of Great Duryard.

Mr. Causey, attorney at law, to Miss Marsh, both of Exeter.

Francis Cross, esq. of Fordton, to Miss Ilbert, of Bowringsleigh.

Died.] At Hembury Fort, Carolina Victoria Coleton, second daughter of Admiral R. Graves. She was beloved in life, and in her death lamented by all who knew her. Her attainments and superior understanding obtained the admiration of all.

At Bridgetown, near Totnes, William Martin Wills, esq. purser in the royal navy.

At Tiverton, Henry Sampson, youngest son of Wm. M. Mills, esq.

At Heavitree, 32, the Hon. Captain Michael de Courcy, of the royal navy, third son of the Right Hon. John Baron Kinsale, of the kingdom of Ireland.—After a long illness, Major General Skerrit: he had seen much service, and was highly esteemed as a good and brave officer.

Aged 30, Mr. Francis Sampson, eldest son of Mr. S. of Exeter.

Caroline, the fourth daughter of Mr. Mason, of Plymouth, and sister of Mr. T. Mason, of Exeter. Her last moments were disturbed by a fire breaking out in the adjoining house, of so alarming a nature, that in her exhausted state she was obliged to be removed from her bed, and carried to another in the neighbourhood, about an hour after which she expired.

At St. Sidwell's, occasioned by excessive fatigue, during the late campaign in Spain, W. A. Couche, esq. captain in the 82d regiment of foot, highly esteemed by the offi-

cers of his corps, and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Mr. Richard Gordon, serjeant at mace, formerly master of the Phoenix Inn, in Exeter.

At Lisbon, Lieut. Hanford, of the 10th regiment, eldest son of Mr. John Handford, of Bideford.

At Plymouth, after a severe illness, Mr. Forward, principal assistant in the post office.

At Collumpton, 86, Richard Crudge, esq.

At Wainstont, 56, Mrs. Francis, relict of the late John Francis, esq. of Ford, in Crediton.

At Plymouth, 55, Mr. Benj. Robt. Haydon, an eminent bookseller and printer. He was a man universally esteemed for the excellence of his disposition and the benevolence of his mind. He was never so happy as when he could render himself useful to his friends; whilst the cheerfulness and good humour which were so conspicuous in his manners and conversation, endeared him to all his acquaintance. Those who knew him most intimately can best appreciate his worth, and by them his loss will be long and most sincerely lamented.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Edmund Turner, esq. jun. of Truro, to Miss Magor, daughter of Reuben Magor, esq. of Bristol.

At Bodmin, Mr. John Bennett, solicitor, to Miss Caroline Hambly.

Died.] At Penzance, Cornwall, the Rev. R. D. Waddilove, late of St. John's college, Cambridge, and youngest son of the Dean of Ripon.—Aged 76, Mrs. Leggett, relict of Dr. Leggett, of the Scilly Islands.

At Phillack, aged 76, the Rev. William Hockin, sen. father of the Rev. William Hockin, rector of Phillack and Gwithian.

Mrs. Eliz. Mitchell, relict of Thos. Mitchell, esq. of Chapel-house, Truro.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Trelawney, relict of the late Edward T. esq. of Coldrimic.

In a fit of apoplexy, much and deservedly respected, Mr. George Hill, conveyancer, of Launceston.

At Egloskerry, 72, Mrs. Morgan, relict of the late Rev. John Morgan, and mother of the Rev. W. A. Morgan, vicar of Llwannick.

WALES.

The public-spirited Bishop of St. David's has placed himself at the head of an association to prosecute the drivers of carts and waggons who gallop their teams on the public roads.

The premium for the best essay on the Evidence of British History, ecclesiastical and civil, to be found in the poems of Aneurin, Taliesin, Llywarch Hen, and others, has been adjudged by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge and Church Union in the Diocese of St. David's, to the REV. THOMAS PRICE, curate of Llangeneu.

Llangenau, Breconshire; and the premium for the best essay on the History of the British Church and British Literature, to the REV. EDWARD EDWARDS, curate of Capel-y-Ffyn, Breconshire.

Milford Haven is, by a late order of the Regent in council, made a *general Quarantine Establishment* for all the western ports of the United Kingdom; by which all merchant ships and vessels bound from the Mediterranean to Bristol, Liverpool, and all other ports within the western district, although not furnished with clean bills of health (provided they have not the plague, or any other infectious disease or distemper on board) are permitted to perform their quarantine at Milford Haven, instead of going round to Stangate Creek. The *Triumph*, 74, at Plymouth, is ordered to be fitted up and sent to Milford, as an additional lazaret to the *Syren* frigate.

Married.] George Kyrke, esq. of Gwersyll Hill, near Wrexham, to Harriet, daughter of William Roe, esq.

Died.] At Ruthin, Mr. Edw. Pugh, the ingenious artist of the splendid work, *Cambria Depicta*, and the draughtsman employed to make the views for the elegant volume called *Modern London*. He was a very amiable man, but lived in bad times, when the sword, directed by folly, devours the patrimony of the arts, and of all honest industry.

At Carmarthen, an unfortunate woman, who went by the name of *Matilda Stewart*; who having endeavoured to get employment as a miniature painter in Swansea, and other towns in that country, without success, destroyed herself, by swallowing a quantity of laudanum.

At Hayston, near Milford, Richard Matthias, esq. justice of the peace for the county of Pembroke.

In his 104th year, John David, upwards of 50 years sexton of Llantrissent, Glamorganshire.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] At Edinburgh, in his 63th year, Lord Craig, one of the justices of the court of session. His lordship had been long in a very weak and exhausted state of health, although he was, for a few days, on the bench in the beginning of the present session. Lord Craig was the son of the late Dr. Craig, one of the ministers of Glasgow,

an eminent divine of his day, and the author of some volumes of excellent Sermons, and of an Essay on the Life and Character of our Saviour. Lord Craig was born in the year 1745, and called to the bar in 1768. At the beginning of Mr. Pitt's administration in 1784, he was named one of his Majesty's advocates depute, along with the late celebrated characters, President Blair and Lord Abercromby, at the time Sir Ilay Campbell was appointed lord-advocate, and the present Chief Baron Dundas, solicitor-general; and he continued in this office till 1787, when he was nominated sheriff of Ayr. In 1792, he was promoted to the bench of the court of session, on the death of Lord Hailes, and he succeeded, in 1795, to Lord Henderland, as a judge of the justiciary court. This last situation Lord Craig lately resigned, from bad health, but retained his seat in the civil court till his death. When at the bar, Mr. Craig was considered as an able and sensible counsel, though his practice never was extensive. He was rather remarked as a man of literary pursuits, and particularly attached to the *belles lettres*. He wrote a variety of papers in the *Mirror* and *Lounger*, which shew the elegance of his taste; and we believe his papers in those well known works are more numerous than any of the authors engaged in it, except those from the celebrated pen of his intimate friend, Mr. M'Kenzie. It was principally in his department of a judge, that Lord Craig distinguished himself as a public character. To a mind highly upright and honourable, excellent business, talents, and knowledge of his profession, he joined the most persevering exertion; and, we believe, there were few who dispatched more business, or with greater precision, than Lord Craig. His judgments, formed after careful and anxious consideration, were generally perspicuous, sensible, and decided. In private life, Lord Craig was remarked for many of the most amiable qualities of mind; he was gentle, affable, and unassuming, and in an eminent degree hospitable and benevolent. He possessed the warm esteem of a select circle of friends, to whom he was extremely attached; and by the public was highly respected and revered.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the Practice of a Physician, in Westminster; from the 25th of July, to the 25th of Aug. 1813.

C HOLERA	3	Icterus	1
Diarrhoea	5	Arthritis	2
Colica	2	Cardialgia	2
Gastrodynia ..	4	Anasarca	1
Enterodynia ..	2	Asthemia	10
Dyspepsia	4	Hæmatemesis	2
		Hæmorrhœides	2

Hæmorrhoides	1	Pleurodyne	3
Synochus	4	Tussis et Dyspnœa	4
Febris Remittens	2	Phthisis Pulmonalis	2
Catarrhus	2	Leucorrhœa	1
Cynanche Tonsillaris	1	Amenorrhœa	3
Rheumatismus	7	Menorrhœa	1
Cephalalgia	2	Morbi Infantiles	6

During the last month the atmosphere has been remarkably dry; little more than half an inch of rain has fallen between the 26th of July and the 26th of August. The prevailing wind westerly; and though some stormy weather, with thunder and showers, have occurred, and the range, both of thermometer and barometer, have been extensive, yet the interval has been characterized by mildness, and the heat below the usual standard of the season.

Cholera and diarrhœa are becoming more frequent; some cases of fever have appeared; and in many individuals the organs of digestion have suffered. The fact is, that until they absolutely refuse to perform their duty, they are seldom allowed to repose; they are compelled to do task-work, and if they frequently yield to the constant and undue labour imposed upon them, it is not because they are originally feeble, but that they are called upon to act more intensely than they are capable of. Their sinking vigour is rallied by alcohol and fermented liquors, and in the short interval between meals, they are spurred with bitters and medicines of the true cordial sort: '*hinc subitæ mortes, atque intestata senectus.*'

To this cause may be attributed by far the largest portion of the numerous ailments which man suffers; to his '*omnivorous et homicida gula*,' he is indebted for most of his physical evils. As the temperature of the air is high, the tendency also to disordered action in the biliary, and other secretions subservient to digestion, becomes more evident, and is more readily excited. Hence in the latter end of summer, and commencement of autumn, we find stomach and bowel complaints more prevalent; and the necessity of observing some restraint at table is then more obvious, as the neglect of it is more immediately punished. But the excess of an occasional day's feasting, or night's indulging, is less mischievous than the constant regular habit of quietly consuming a much larger quantity of, what are termed, the *good things* of this life, than is necessary to the due support of that life. Luxury is the real parent of the diseased offspring which, fable tells us, issued from Pandora's box.

I might illustrate the preceding doctrine by a variety of cases, but such instances must be familiar to every observer; the general principle maintained by Pliny, still causes itself to be respected, because it is true: '*Homini cibus utilissimus simplex, acervatio ciborum pestifera, et condimenta perniciosa, multos morbos multa fercula ferunt.*' Simple diet is most useful to man, variety of meats and sauces most pernicious; many dishes occasion many maladies.

S. FOTHERGILL.

Craven-street, Aug. 27, 1813.

REPORT OF THE PROGRESS OF CHEMISTRY.

A SERIES of most interesting experiments upon the radiation of heat, has lately been instituted by Mr. Delaroche, which are at considerable variance with many of the principal conclusions formerly published by Count Rumford in his Essays, and by Mr. Leslie, in his very excellent inquiry into the Nature of Heat, and which have hitherto been deemed incontrovertible. The celebrated Scheele first, we believe, observed the difficulty with which radiant heat made its way through solid bodies, and Mr. Leslie, from the great effect suddenly produced by the interposition of a glass screen between a radiating hot body and a thermometer, was led to conclude that glass is absolutely impermeable to radiant caloric: although at length it is heated by the absorption of caloric, and then becomes a radiating body itself. It is now, however, apparently proved that heat may radiate through glass; but that the rays of heat, like those of light, are of different kinds, some possessing the property of passing through glass more readily than others. Thus, the radiant heat which flows from the body of a temperature beneath that of boiling water, is very difficultly transmitted through a glass screen, but as the temperature of the body is increased so is the facility of the transmission of its rays increased; the radiation of heat from a hot body to a colder one increasing in a greater proportion than the temperature of the body is increased. From these facts, were it not for the following one, viz. that a thick screen of glass, although as permeable to light as a thinner one, does not so easily afford a passage to caloric rays as a thin screen, we should be tempted to believe that caloric and light are merely modifications of the same substance; light being that state of caloric which is manifested by its producing the sensation termed vision,

an opinion many years ago divulged by one of the first chemists of our country, Dr. G. Pearson.

The same Dr. Delaroche has been also honoured with the prize conferred by the French National Institute, for some very important experiments, by which he has ascertained the specific heat of the different gaseous bodies existing in nature, and from which it would appear that the celebrated theories of Lavoisier on Combustion, and of Crawford on Animal Heat, have been founded upon erroneous data.

An immense Galvanic battery has been lately constructed for Mr. Children, of Tonbridge. It consists of 20 pairs of copper and zinc plates, and each pair is inclosed in a separate wooden cell, each plate being in length about six feet, and in breadth two feet eight inches. It is of course possessed of enormous power, and will no doubt afford us many interesting facts.

London.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE deputation assembled in London to represent the out-ports in opposing the unrestricted renewal of the East India Company's charter, have made their Report, containing some account of the progress and result of their endeavours in the service of their constituents. It states, that the respectable witnesses produced on behalf of the East India Company, before the select committee of the House of Commons, were men bound by gratitude, and whose sentiments were known to be favourable to the company, but "that the whole evidence appeared to the deputation completely to fail in making out a case of necessity, strong enough to justify the renewal of so oppressive a monopoly." That the deputation had been long and diligently employed in collecting evidence; but from the risk of protracting the question beyond the session, and several other causes, they were convinced they would best discharge their duty by declining to call any, and by resting the claims of the public upon general principles. They regret particularly the failure of the pretensions of the country to participate in the tea trade and the intercourse with China, but trust that the bill as passed will secure most of the great objects for which the country has been contending.

The ministerial papers continue to put forth statements of exports, imports, &c. in modern values, and would make the world believe that 31 millions, the exports in 1813, are but four millions short of 35 millions of exports in 1810, although it is notorious that money has fallen 20 per cent. in the three years, so that 35 millions of exports in 1810, to be equal in 1812 ought to be 41 millions. In truth, therefore, the deficiency is 10, and not 4 millions only, as would appear by the figures. These figures give for the exports in 1810, 35 millions; in 1811, 24 millions only; and in 1812, 31 millions. Yet, as in 1812, we lost our trade of 12 millions with the United States, it must be evident, that the increase of 1812 over 1811 arises from warlike and factitious sources, calculated to produce no ultimate benefit to the country; and we make these statements to prevent the success of that delusive sophistry which would persuade us *that war is as beneficial to a country as peace!* Nor do we lose sight of the facts, that, in 1809, the amount was 50 millions; and in 1790, 1, and 2, it averaged 23 millions, equal in the paper money of 1813 to 60 or 70 millions!

The wool fair at Lewes, which was held on Monday the 26th of July, was never more numerously attended by the respectable and principal wool growers of the county, and also by some principal woolstaplers or agents from London, Yorkshire, &c. After dinner, LORD SHEFFIELD read his Annual Report. This Report began by stating that since last year the difficulties respecting our foreign trade in woollen had been greatly diminished, and that at present there were no greater impediments than heretofore in finding markets for our manufactures. In corroboration of this statement, he said that the quantity of cloth manufactured in the West-riding of Yorkshire, in the last year, exceeded that of the former year by 185,535 yards, and that the official value of woollens exported last year, exceeded the export of the preceding year to the amount of 708,594l.

Exported in 1811 £4,376,397
in 1812 5,084,991*

while in the West of England there had been very little difference in the state of trade between this and the last year, when all the hands were fully employed; and it was

* The difference is little more than equal to the difference in the value of money in these two years. The amount in 1810, was 5,773,214l. and the average of the last 40 years is 4,662,523l. which, considering the difference in the value of the pound sterling, makes the average trade double what it has been during the three last years.

with

with pleasure he learnt that the large quantities of wool on hand, in many instances two or three years growth, had in general been disposed of. His lordship then proceeded to state the prices that had been obtained for wools at the late fairs at Hereford, Shrewsbury, Thetford, Colchester, Ross, and in Cheshire and Shropshire, from which it appeared that the general average was—

Southdown Spanish crops, best Ryland and Delaware Forest wool....	s. d. 3 0 per lb.
Merino wools.....	2 4
Mixed Merino	3 3
Fine trinded wool	2 3
Lambs' wool	2 1½

The demand for English fine wool, it is stated, is not so brisk as in the earlier parts of the year; but the lower sorts continue to meet a ready sale; but should the ports of Hamburg and Dantzic again be opened, of which, says his lordship, "there is a good prospect," fine wools will rise considerably. The depreciation of British wools, it is added, is owing to the immense importations of foreign wools, free from all duty, into this taxed and tithed country, which must, he contends, ultimately ruin the growth of our fine wool. The remainder of this Report is chiefly directed to shew, that the prohibition on the export of British wool should either be taken off, or that an import duty should be laid on all foreign wools brought into this country, which, at the rate of one shilling for a pound weight, would produce a revenue of 500,000l. The average import of foreign wool last year, amounted to 7,814,917lbs. being an excess of the preceding year of 2,300,000lbs.

The Report states the price of Spanish wool per lb. on the 5th inst. to be—

	In Bristol.		In London.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Prime Leonesas	9 6		9 0 to 9 6	
Prime Segovias	7 6 to 8 0		7 6 to 8 6	
Prime Sorias	6 0 to 7 0		6 0 to 7 6	

and the Report concludes with a statement of several interesting facts on the subject of Anglo-Spanish wool, and on the Wool Markets.

Fine gold rose two shillings per ounce on the 26th of June, and two more on the 17th of August; it is now, therefore, 5l. 15s. per ounce; and fine silver 7s. 6d. per ounce; the standard prices of the former being 3l. 17s. 6d. and of the latter 5s. 2d. consequently, the advance is nearly 50 per cent. above the price of Bank of England notes since 1797, and the one pound Bank note of 1813, is to that of 1797, as 20s. to 13s. 4d. nearly!

The following tables will afford some idea of the state of the Irish trade, since the year 1777, between which and 1811 little increase seems to have taken place, because the value of money has diminished in the ratio of 3 or 4 to 1.

The Official Value of the Imports of Ireland.

Year.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.	All other Countries.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1777	1,949,420	161,058	651,820	2,762,298
1783	2,334,900	76,183	631,938	3,043,021
1793	2,753,969	242,995	1,168,020	4,164,985
1800	3,727,859	146,069	783,855	4,657,784
1811	5,464,951	653,071	932,192	7,055,214

The Official Value of the Exports of Ireland for the same periods.

Year.	To Great Britain.		British Colonies.		All other Countries.	
	Irish Produce.	Foreign Goods.	Irish Produce.	Foreign Goods.	Irish Produce.	Foreign Goods.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1777	249,369	4,086	266,530	21,098	396,231	5,608
1783	2,292,444	8,227	310,024	5,774	452,212	8,764
1793	4,024,815	14,766	340,678	30,467	694,546	20,711
1800	3,712,644	65,876	252,489	13,240	260,123	46,378
1811	4,863,930	290,954	275,074	183,483	381,886	15,721

Account of the real Value of the Exports of the growth, produce, and manufacture of Ireland, for the three years ending 5th January, 1808, and of the Imports of all articles, being the growth, produce, and manufacture of foreign countries, into Ireland, during the same period :—

Year.	Exports.	Imports.
	Real Value.	Real Value.
	£.	£.
1806 - - -	8,435,319	4,065,710
1807 - - -	9,314,854	3,843,777
1808 - - -	10,110,385	4,643,823

Account of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, and Number of Men and Boys usually employed in navigating the same, which belonged to the several Ports of Ireland.

Year.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
1788	1,016	60,776	6,055
1789	1,080	64,361	6,231
1790	1,134	68,236	6,720
1808	1,104	58,958	5,324
1809	1,119	61,150	5,560
1810	1,126	58,646	5,416

Account of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, which have been built and registered in Ireland, in each Year.

Year.	Vessels.	Tons.
1788	38	1,670
1789	72	2,760
1790	75	3,163
1809	32	1,235
1810	31	1,643
1811	21	1,331

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill; Commercial Dock shares fetch 130l.—East India ditto, 110l. per cent.—and West India ditto, 146l.—The Grand Junction CANAL shares fetch 209l.—The Grand Surry, 98l. per share.—And the Leicester Union, 101l. The East London WATER-WORKS, 63l.—The Grand Junction, 35l.—And the West Middlesex, 29l. The Albion INSURANCE OFFICE shares fetch 44l.—The Eagle, 2l. 7s. 6d.—The Globe, 103l.—The Hope, 2l. 5s.—And the Imperial, 42l.

The 3 per cent. consols on the 27th were 57½, the 5 per cent. 87, omnium. 6½ prem.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

HARVEST for white corn will conclude with the present month, barley excepted, over the western and south-eastern counties, and has commenced in the northern. The crops, with some exception, generally good. The wheat crop immense in breadth and extent, and, as far as can be at present ascertained, highly productive, after all the drawbacks of mildew, damage from being beaten down, and irregularity of size and weight in the ear. From the prevalence of cold winds, the latter mildew has had considerable ill effect upon even the best wheats, in many parts of the country. The long continuance of dry and cool weather has been extremely favourable, both for the health of the labourer and for expedition, and the sample of corn will be dry and fair. The stock of last year's wheat on hand very small. Reports from some quarters pronounce that the wheat was never better. Beans expected to prove an average crop. Labourers in plenty, and no alteration in the rate of wages.

Seeds and hops said to be full as good as was expected. Orchard fruits a short crop, and little hope that the grape will ripen this season. Latter mow grass and clovers very short from want of rain, and lucerne of vast consequence to those who are fortunate enough to possess it. Forward sown turnips good, the latter half destroyed. Store cattle lower in price from the shortness of keep; fat stock very dear. Calves for suckling from 3 to 4l. each, a price beyond all precedent. Cows rather cheaper. Pigs continue dear, and expected still higher. The effects still perceptible of the loss of a two years rot in sheep.

Smithfield: Beef 5s. to 6s. per stone.—Mutton ditto.—Veal 6s. to 8s.—Lamb 6s. to 7s.—Pork 7s. to 8s. 6d.—Bacon 8s. 8d. to 9s.—Irish ditto 8s. 3d. to 8s. 10d.—Fat 5s. 2d. to 5s. 3d.—Skins 30s. to 30s.—Oil cake 15l. to 16l.—Potatoes, 40s. to 90s. per ton.

Corn

Corn Exchange: Wheat 70s. to 120s.—Barley 30s. to 44s.—Oats 18s. to 40s. The quartern loaf 17d.—Hay 2l. 10s. to 5l.—Clover ditto 5l. to 6l. 4s.—Straw 1l. 14s. to 2l. 2s.

Middlesex.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Barometer.

Highest 29.98 Aug. 24. Wind N.E.
Lowest 29.20 July 25. — S.W.

Thermometer.

Highest 77°. Aug. 11. Wind West.
Lowest 38°. — 23. — N.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours, } 55 hundredths of an inch.

This variation has occurred three or four times in the course of the month.

Greatest variation in 24 hours, } 9°.

The greatest heat on the 12th instant was 74°, and at the same hour on the 13th, it was only 65°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is so small that it will not be noticed till the next month's report.

The changes in the density and heat of the atmosphere have been very trifling. The highest degree of heat has been 77°, one degree only above what is called summer heat, and this has occurred but once in the month: on three other days the mercury has stood at 76°. The average temperature for the whole period has been 59° $\frac{1}{2}$, or more than two degrees below the average of the same month last year. The mean height of the barometer is equal to 29.68, which is rather low, and yet there has been, as we have observed, but a small quantity of rain. The number of brilliant days is 16, of those on which there have been showers 9, the others chiefly cloudy. The wind has come chiefly from the west. There have been no storms, nor any thunder and lightning.

Highgate.

POSTSCRIPT TO PUBLIC AFFAIRS, Aug. 29.

Since our article, *Public Affairs*, was put to press, we have been deeply afflicted to learn that the same WAR FACTION, which for TWENTY-THREE years past have covered Europe with blood, have succeeded in their darling wish, expressed unequivocally during the late negotiations, of breaking the Armistice, and recommencing the work of slaughter in the North of Europe. History will do that justice to these Authors of Misery, these Slaves of the worst passions, or rather perhaps to these unthinking and unfeeling IDIOTS, which it would be premature and indecorous for us to attempt. Similar causes and powers will, however, produce similar effects; and of the issue of the new contest no doubt can exist in the minds of rational men, whatever may be the vaunting tone, and the temporary triumphs of weakness and falshood with which the profligate London press may attempt to deceive the abused and well-intentioned people of England. Gracious God! are we for the twentieth time to run the same senseless career? Are we again to be the dupes of the detected arts of the same despicable faction? Will no experience teach or improve us? Are our folly and obstinacy only to be cured by the immolation of million after million of wretched victims, by the ruin of country after country, and by the extinction of the few remaining of the ancient dynasties of Europe?

In such a frightful crisis, though, as Public Journalists, we stand almost alone, we cry aloud FOR PEACE! And we exhort those numerous Towns and Bodies who have already petitioned for the restoration of that blessing, to renew and reiterate the declarations of their sentiments; and those who have hitherto been inactive spectators, to do that constitutional duty, under such circumstances, which, as Christians, British Patriots, and Friends to Humanity, they are bound by the deepest obligations to perform.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several Articles for the *Varieties*, &c. came to hand too late in the month. The continuation of the interesting Article relative to Swift, will appear in our next; the *Walk to Kew* as soon as possible; and all our deferred papers shall appear in the order of their receipt or utility, with an anxious desire to oblige every correspondent.

Facts relative to the Engrossing of Farms, to the Actual Condition of the Poor, to the State of Trade in particular Districts, and to the real Effects of heavy Taxation, will at this time be particularly acceptable.